



# Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

**Sir William Crookes**  
Died on April 8th, 1919,  
but his discovery of  
Crookes' Lenses  
**WILL LIVE FOR EVER.**  
N. LAZARUS,  
Optician,  
12, Queen's Road C.

No. 19,713. 號三十百七千九萬一 日七初月七年酉辛 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10TH 1921. 三拜禮 號十月八年拾國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

## INTIMATIONS JUST LANDED

**ALLSOPP'S  
BRITISH  
PILSENER BEER**  
BREWED AND BOTTLED AT  
BURTON-ON-TRENT

SOLE AGENTS:  
**CALDBECK,  
MACGREGOR &  
CO. LTD.,**  
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Tel. No. 75.

## CARTRIDGES! NEWLY ARRIVED.

A large consignment of ELEY'S  
SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12,  
16 and 20 bore, loaded with the Sportsman's  
favorite powders—E. C. and SMOKE-  
LESS DIAMOND.  
THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS  
& AMMUNITION STORE,  
Nos. 5-6, Beaconsfield Arcade.

**A LING & CO.,**  
19, Queen's Road Central,  
HONGKONG.  
**FURNITURE AND PHOTO  
GOODS STORE.**  
Glass Etching, Sign-Board and  
Mirror Making.  
Custom Marble in Various Shades.  
Photographic Goods of Every Description  
in Stock.  
Developing, Printing and Enlarging  
Undertaken.  
Telephone 1219.

**FRENCH LESSONS**  
G. MOUSSON,  
15, Morrison Hill Road.

## PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.	
WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.	
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "	
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "	
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " 15 " "	
12.30 p.m. " 2.30 " " 10 " "	
2.30 " " 5.00 " " 15 " "	
5.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "	
NIGHT CARS.	
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.	
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes	
11.45 p.m.	
SATURDAY.	
Extra Car—12 midnight.	
SUNDAYS.	
2.30 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes	
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "	
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 15 " "	
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "	
1.00 p.m. " 5.30 " " 15 " "	
5.30 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "	
6.00 " " 6.30 " " 15 " "	
6.30 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "	
NIGHT CARS.	
As on Week Days.	
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.	
Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order represent- ing Bank Notes.	

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.  
On and after MONDAY, JANUARY 24TH, 1921, until further Notice.  
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS													
Stations	No. 14	No. 13	No. 12	No. 11	No. 10	No. 9	No. 8	No. 7	No. 6	No. 5	No. 4	No. 3	No. 2
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# THORNYCROFT

JOHN L. THORNYCROFT &amp; CO., LIMITED.

SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS.

LONDON, SOUTHAMPTON AND BIRMINGHAM.

Shanghai Office: 10, Kiukiang Road.

15 B.H.P. 30 B.H.P. 50 B.H.P. Engines  
in Stock

For quotation apply—

SHANGHAI OFFICE.

## TO-DAY'S SPECIAL

"Luxite" Lusterised Lisle & Hose  
in Plain White—Champagne, Light Grey, Navy—  
Cordovan, Green, Dark Brown or Dark Grey.  
Usual Price \$1.50 pair.

**SPECIAL OFFER \$1.00** pair.

"Luxite" Silk & Hose, fine quality heavy Silk  
in same colours as above. Usual Price \$4.00 pair.

**SPECIAL OFFER \$2.85** pair.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD., Men's Wear Specialists,  
16, Des Voeux Rd. Phone 29.

We have made a reduction  
of

**15%**

on all Smoking Requisites.

This reduction is offered to August 18th.

**Tabaqueria Filipina,**

38, Queen's Road Central.

SECOND WEEK.

## WHITEAWAY'S

### SUMMER SALE

Unparalleled Bargains in every section of our huge store.  
If you have not received a copy of our Sale Bargains, write at  
once. A copy will be sent you.

**SEE OUR WINDOWS**  
**20,000 YARDS**

CEYLON FLANNEL. Very Similar Cloth to Viyella.  
Can be had in Cream, Khaki and innumerable Stripes. Get  
your supply now for the coming winter. Excellent for Shirts,  
Pyjamas and underclothing.

30 in. wide. Usual Prices \$1.95 to \$2.50 yard.

**NOTE**  
**SALE**  
**PRICE**  
**\$1.00**  
per yard.

THE BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED.  
THOUSANDS OF OTHER BARGAINS.

**WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.,**  
HONGKONG.

### THE PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION.

"A RIGHTEOUS BILL."

The Legal Adviser, in introducing "The Prevention of Corruption Bill" at the meeting of the Federal Council of the Malay States, recently, explained that it was brought in response to representations received by the F.M.S. and Colonial Governments from the Society at Home which dealt with the matter. He proceeded to explain the provisions of the Bill, which has for its object the prosecution of bribery and secret commissions in public and private business and gave the origin of the various provisions. He mentioned that these had been approved by the Chinese Advisory Board and also by the Conference of Residents.

Mr. Kenion characterised it as a "very righteous Bill," but feared that with present and past practice a recognised part of local practice the matter was one of great difficulty. He referred to Chinese employees on microscopic salaries whose right within reason to make what they could on various transactions was well recognised. So long as it was within reason and common sense the law accepted it. He took it this Bill would not alter that established practice. But even so the Bill would enable a torkay who had passed what we should call irregularities to turn round afterwards and get a man prosecuted.

After quoting typical cases Mr. Kenion said that what it really amounted to was that East was East and West was West, and he did not know really whether it was wise to listen to the voice of this outside body. This sort of legislation he thought ought only to come when they had serious scandals, or when the Chinese pressed for it. The Advisory Board's complaint "Yes" was not sufficient. It was somewhat violent suddenly to adopt our Western ideals on a subject of this kind. The Bill he thought would effect little in practice.

Mr. Choo Kia Peng agreed with Mr. Kenion as to the practice mentioned and hoped that there would not be a too rigid enforcement of the new rules. Mr. Duncan said that this might be a creditable attempt to raise the standard of morality of the citizens of this country but he was inclined to agree with Mr. Kenion that to pass such a Bill at the present time would be going just a little too fast, and he thought it would be much better for the matter to sink in a little first.

The Chief Secretary said that the Government accepted the suggestion made by Mr. Duncan that they should read this Bill and then allow the matter to stand over, so as to allow the objects of the Bill to sink into the minds of the public. They could either have the Bill translated as it stood, or have the general purport of it translated into various languages and published broadcast. The Bill was read a first time and left in committee.

### PHILIPPINE REGIME FACES BANKRUPTCY. ISLANDS' LIMIT OF INDEBTEDNESS.

A Washington message says:

The Philippine Government is facing bankruptcy, Maj-General Leonard Wood and former Governor General Forbes declare in a cablegram transmitted to Congress on June 17th, by Secretary Weeks, who asked immediate action on a bill authorizing the island Government to increase the limit of indebtedness from \$15,000,000 to \$30,000,000.

General Wood and Mr. Forbes, who are investigating conditions in the islands for President Harding, said the National Bank, with which the island Government, provinces and municipalities are required to deposit all funds, was "practically insolvent."

"The Government cannot purchase exchange even to meet current running expenses payable in the United States," said the message, "and has to ask our local bank not to present its circulating notes for redemption. Cash reserves are now about 10 per cent. of legal requirements. If the bank should fail it would mean practical bankruptcy of the Philippine Government, which would continue until new resources became available, besides bankruptcy of many provinces and municipalities, which have been required by law to deposit all funds with the bank."

"We feel the faith of the United States is pledged in support of solvency of the Philippine Government and the situation is so critical we concur in urging immediate relief on the general lines recommended by the Governor General in extending the debt-making power of the Government."

Secretary Weeks also informed Congress that he had received a message from Acting Governor General Yeater to the effect that the "situation was getting worse."

### DEATH OF SIR ARCHIBALD LAW.

The *Strait Times* records with regret the death at Wimborne, Dorset, on July 28th, of Sir Archibald Fitzgerald Law, late Chief Judicial Commissioner, F.M.S., and a former acting Chief Justice and Puisne Judge of the Straits Settlements. He was born in 1853 and was called to the Bar, Inner Temple, in 1879 and the following year was appointed an assistant commissioner in Cyprus, afterwards becoming president of the district court at Famagusta, a director of survey and principal forest officer and a member of the Legislative Council. He took silk in 1892 and the following year came out to Penang as a Puisne Judge. In 1894 the late Sir Archibald was chosen to conduct a special enquiry in Perak, and for this he was thanked by the Secretary of State. He was a keen golfer and in his younger days a well-known Rugby footballer.

### THE OPIUM HABIT: LEADS TO MURDER AND SUICIDE.

The two stories which follow are taken from yesterday's issue of the *Canton Times*:

#### HIGH COST OF OPIUM DRIVES MAN TO SUICIDE.

A worker in a locksmith's shop on Shiu Hing Road, who is an opium fiend, finding it difficult to make both ends meet with the meagre wages he was receiving, committed suicide by cutting his own throat with a pair of scissors. Receiving not more than \$1 a day, half of which had to be spent on opium, while his family was denied the necessities of life, the man saw no other way of a better existence. Having excused himself from his fellow workers in the shop, the man retired to another part of the store and committed the deed. He was discovered too late to be saved, and when taken to hospital, he died as a result of the fatal wounds.

**OPIUM SMOKER CONFESSES CRIME.**  
A curious case was heard at police headquarters, when an opium smoker was brought before the police captain on a charge of opium smoking. Instead of pleading guilty to the charge, the man became hysterical and surprised the captain with the remark, "I did not murder him; he only died from illness."

As the man was charged for smoking opium, and not for murder, the police captain was curious to know what was in the mind of the smoker. Further questioning brought the fact to light that the man had murdered a fellow opium smoker with an opium pipe and robbed the deceased of \$300. The captain was told that the corpse was secretly buried. The murder would not have been known had it not been for the guilty conscience of the murderer. He is now under arrest pending further investigation into the murder case.

### "THE 'ENGLISHMAN'" CENTENARY.

A NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENT.

Calcutta's leading daily newspaper, *The Englishman*, has just celebrated its centenary, and has issued a supplement to mark the occasion. The journal has received congratulatory messages from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Curzon, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Montagu, Lord Northcliffe, Lord Burnham and many other men of note, as well as from *The Times*, *The Morning Post* and other leading English journals. The supplement gives a history, in brief, of the hundred years of the paper's existence, which, in a way, is the history of India. The occasion is, indeed, a memorable one, as *The Englishman*, alone among the English papers published in the East, can justly claim, in spite of the vicissitudes common to journalism, to have had an unbroken career of usefulness for a hundred years. What is more *The Englishman* has always maintained the best traditions of English journalism. Always accurate in its news columns, alert and maintained in its editorial columns, a poise which has won the respect and admiration even of those who have been as the poles apart from its views in politics. It is noteworthy that among those who sent congratulatory messages to the journal one finds the name of Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal, a doughty opponent of all for which *The Englishman* stands in politics. *The Englishman* occupies a unique position among English papers in the East, also, by virtue of the fact that it has been inseparably connected with the Saunders family for three generations. The present occupier of the chair of the managing director of the paper, Mr. J. O'B. Saunders, has, however, seen great changes take place in the system of editing and producing a paper in India. He has had to meet the demand for an up-to-date rotary printing machine producing 25,000 copies an hour, with a whole array of linotype machines. He has had to discard the old system of reporting events wholesale and employ experts as writers of special articles and as purveyors of news. How well the typographical improvements have been carried out is apparent from the get-up of the Centenary Supplement. The journal, in short, has given proof in abundance of its vitality. It deserves to go from strength to strength, particularly in these days of momentous changes in India.

### "THE LONDON 'MATRIC'" SEVEN THOUSAND CANDIDATES.

No fewer than seven thousand candidates have been sitting for the London matriculation examination. It has been a strangely varied gathering of all classes, ages, and nationalities, struggling with the problems set with ingenuity by the examiners.

In the great halls at the former Imperial Institute, and the Royal Horticultural Hall, where Londoners have seen you saw elderly men, eager girls, plaid nuns, coloured natives of Africa, mingling with public school boys, some of the last-named being "knuts." The result of the examination will not be known until the end of July.

### YOUR GLASSES SHOULD GIVE REST

and comfort to your eyes. If they do and if the mountings are properly adjusted, they are All Right. Do not be satisfied unless they are. There is no comfort in spectacles that are merely "good enough." They are either Right or All Wrong. If your glasses are in need of changes, adjustments or repairs, send them to the Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Refracting & Manufacturing Opticians (the originators of manufacturing Toric lenses in the Colony) located in 53, Queen's Road, Central. They have the equipment to adjust your glasses to a nicety.—Advz.

## THE WORLD THEATRE.

Tuesday, 9th to Thursday, 11th August

9.15 p.m.

THE WONDERFUL DRAMATIC PRODUCTION

"THE VENGEANCE OF THE WILD"

Starring

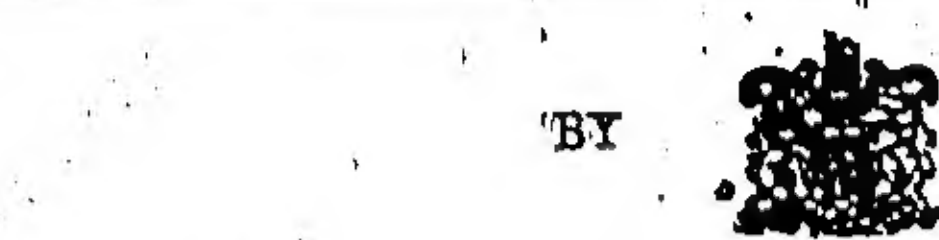
CHARLES WHELOCK & LORAIN OTTO.

Pathe's Gazette and Romeo & Juliet Comedy.

2.15 p.m. } 13th & 14th Episodes of MOON RIDERS.

7.15 p.m. "TO HONOUR & OBEY"

[1186]



APPOINTMENT

# Apollinaris

NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

Since its foundation in 1872, the Apollinaris business has

ALWAYS BEEN BRITISH-OWNED.

THE APOLLINARIS CO., LTD.

Obtainable in Quarts, Pints & Splits at

HONGKONG HOTEL,

WING ON CO.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

SINCERE CO.

EMPRESS STORE, KOWLOON,

and all the Leading Clubs & Stores.

Sold by

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

728

### NOTICE.

## MESSRS. GILLARD & CO.

HAVE GREAT PLEASURE

in informing the

PUBLIC

that they have just received

### THE WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT

AS

SAUCE and PICKLE MAKERS

TO

### H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

THESE SAUCES and PICKLES

May be obtained from

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

and

All other Stores.

SHOULD THEY BE UNOBTAINABLE FROM YOUR DEALER,

PLEASE COMMUNICATE WITH

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

Tel. 634.

935

### CHEAP SALE.

LESS 30% DISCOUNT

For a fortnight only,

From 1st to 15th August, 1921.

A large quantity of

MANILA HEMP HATS and

STRAW HATS FOR LADIES.

Excellent shapes, Assorted Colours, Different Sizes, Best quality.

Come early! Don't miss the chance

SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.,

14, Des Voeux Rd., Central, Phone No. 2360.

739]

## THOS. COOK & SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

We beg to notify our Patrons that we have recently extended our Shipping and Forwarding Department and are now in a position to deal with the largest shipments to all parts of the world, and would point out the unique advantages we have for shipments handled by us, being a world organization with Offices at practically all principal Ports and Towns, all of which are capable of dealing with consignments large or small.

Telegraphic address: "COUPON."

Telephone No. 524.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Hongkong Hotel Buildings, corner of Pedder Street,

and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.

Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA & MANILA.

Chief Office: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

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## CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]SUPREME COUNCIL.  
HOPES OF PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT.

PARIS, August 9th.  
There is a general feeling that the Supreme Council opened under favourable conditions. The atmosphere has greatly improved, as compared with a week ago.

Reuter is informed that Mr. Lloyd George expects to return to London on August 14th.

## FRENCH EXPERTS DIFFER FROM BRITISH.

PARIS, August 9th.  
M. La Roche (the French expert), criticising the British proposals, declared that they gave nine-elevenths of the Polish voters to Germany, and only two-elevenths to Poland.

M. Loucheur disputed the British contention as regards the industrial triangle, pointing out that Kettowitz, one of the principal towns, was the capital of the district of Pless, which had been unanimously allotted to Poland.

The Italian expert did not favour either solution. Nevertheless, he expressed the opinion that the British line was more in accordance with the results of the plebiscite than the French.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## VIEWS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

PARIS, August 8th.  
The gravity of the discussions of the Supreme Council as affecting the Anglo-French Entente is the keynote of newspaper comment to-day. All the papers have editorials on the subject, unanimously declaring that Upper Silesia is the dominant question, and saying that this must be settled almost exclusively by the British and French delegates.

*Le Petit Journal* says it would be imprudent to reckon on the benevolent effect of American and Italian mediation. The very principle of the Entente Cordiale is at stake.

*Le Petit Parisien* says that agreement on Upper Silesia is only attainable if the dogma of the indivisibility of the industrial region, which impressed British experts so strongly, is abandoned. *Le Journal* urges the strategic side of the question, saying that an adequate rampart must be established on Germany's eastern frontier.

*Le Matin* says that to make Upper Silesia German would mean the triumph of militarism.

## COUNCIL HEARS EXPERTS.

PARIS, August 8th.  
A communiqué states that the Supreme Council met at the Quai d'Orsay and heard statements by the commission of experts on Upper Silesia.

To-morrow the Council will hear the Allied High Commissioners at Oppeln regarding the present situation.

## VIEWS OF BRITISH AND FRENCH EXPERTS.

PARIS, August 8th.  
While the experts generally favoured the indivisibility of the industrial triangle in Silesia, M. La Roche, a French expert, pleaded for the division of the triangle and the allotment of the greater part to Poland. The British expert, Sir Cecil Hurst, declared that 678 communes voted for Poland and 844 for Germany, the total votes being 469,000 for Poland and 707,000 for Germany.

Great Britain expressed the opinion, firstly, and to this France agreed, that the settlement should be based on communes; secondly, that enclaves must be avoided; and, thirdly, that communes are economically inseparable and must not be divided. Consequently, the industrial triangle should be allotted to Germany. Great Britain complains that, whereas seven-elevenths of the population voted in favour of Germany, the line proposed by France gave seven-elevenths of the territory to Poland, including Königs-hutte, without allocating a single mine to Germany.

## PROFITTEERING IN FRANCE.

## "STERNEST MEASURES" CONTEMPLATED.

PARIS, August 8th (delayed).  
The Government is considering the sternest measures to curb profiteering, especially in regard to meat.

## AUSTRALIANS V. WARWICK.

## ARMSTRONG IN GOOD FORM.

LONDON, August 8th.  
At Birmingham in unsettled weather, on a soft wicket before nine thousand people, Warwickshire were dismissed for 133, Armstrong taking 5 wickets for 37. The Australians have scored 331 for 3. Barclay made 75 by vigorous hitting, including twelve fours, in 38 minutes. Macartney scored 72 in 110 minutes, scoring eight fours. Armstrong is 50 not out.

## U.S. IMMIGRATION.

## BELIEF FOR THOSE WAITING AT PORTS.

WASHINGTON, August 9th.  
The Commissioner-General of the Bureau of Immigration has ordered that immigrants in excess of the July and August quotas, now held up at various ports, be admitted under a personal bond and charged to the year's totals. The order admits about a thousand immigrants.

## LATEST CABLES.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.  
WHY JAPAN MADE RESERVATIONS

LONDON, August 9th.  
In a message from London, to the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, Colonel House declares that Japan's acceptance of the invitation to the Washington Conference was not so unreserved as might be, but her statesmen are proverbially cautious. She probably does not wish to be led into a discussion where matters relating to the Versailles Conference may be opened.

Colonel House admits that there are many ingredients for trouble between America and Japan, but it would be a sad failure for statesmanship if they ever bring war. Colonel House hopes that the conference may have a wider scope than the wording of the invitation indicates, notably, touching upon Germany, Russia and Near Eastern States, even though no attempt of a definite character has been made to bring them within the scope of any agreement reached.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## PREMIER NOT ABLE TO ATTEND.

PARIS, August 8th.  
Interviewed by American journalists, Mr. Lloyd George said he would be unable to attend the disarmament conference at Washington on November 11th.

## A DENIAL.

LONDON, August 8th.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris is authorised to state that neither the delegation nor the Embassy has made any statement respecting Mr. Lloyd George's intentions in regard to going to America. Moreover, Mr. Lloyd George received no American journalists.

## CONJECTURES AS TO REASON.

LONDON, August 8th.  
Mr. Lloyd George's announcement at Paris that he will not attend the Washington conference surprised London, where Government circles attribute the decision to the enormous accumulation of work requiring the Premier's personal attention in the autumn. It is further suggested that anticipated developments in the Irish situation caused a change of mind. A personage in close touch with Mr. Lloyd George said that the Premier had not given an inkling of his latest decision when he departed for Paris. Some are inclined to associate the change of plan with the possibility of a General Election in the autumn.

## LORD NORTHCLEFFE'S HOPES.

VANCOUVER, August 8th.  
Lord Northcliffe, prior to his departure for Honolulu, speaking at the Canadian Club on the subject of disarmament, referred to British Columbia as the nearest window through which one could look upon the Pacific and the whole Eastern world. On that horizon was one outstanding point—namely, President Harding's proposal that the Pacific give a lead to the rest of the world by becoming truly pacific through the limitation of armaments.

Lord Northcliffe said he believed that President Harding and Mr. Hughes, whom he saw at Washington, had the clearest understanding of the momentous character of the conference at Washington, which might well prove the greatest and most pregnant gathering of the kind ever held. Lord Northcliffe expressed the opinion that, if the delegates to the conference, truly and consistently, represented the desires of their respective nations, he was convinced that an agreement would be reached and an era of peace and prosperity be opened in the Pacific, while the example and advantages from it would result in an extension of the movement throughout the world. He was sailing in the next few months he would acquire through more direct study, some greater knowledge of its problems, than was possible at home and a better understanding of their nature—a knowledge of exactly where the points of danger lay.

His Lordship emphasised the fact that he felt that at no moment in modern history had mankind called more urgently than at present for earnest endeavour to rid humanity of the burden of armaments, and declared that failure would be a catastrophe.

## LATER.

Lord Northcliffe has left for Honolulu.

## COMMUNISM IN JUGO-SLAVIA.

## ARREST OF 53 DEPUTIES.

PARIS, August 8th.  
*Le Journal* learns from Belgrade that 53 Communist members of the Jugo-Slav Parliament have been arrested.

## WAR IN ASIA MINOR.

## GREEK WARSHIPS BOMBARD TURKISH PORTS.

LONDON, August 8th.  
Reuter is informed that, in consequence of Turkish attacks upon foreigners on the Asian Minor coast, Greek warships bombarded Trabzon, Samunt, and other ports. The effect is not known.

## THE BURMA RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

## HEAVY FATALITY LIST.

RANGOON, August 8th.  
The deaths in the railway accident reported on the 23rd ult. now number 104. An inquiry has been opened.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

LONDON, August 8th.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, replying to Sir John Rees, asserted that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty did not provide for Japanese assistance to Great Britain in the event of internal disturbances in India.

Sir John Rees said that this is so contrary to what has been recently stated that the former version is almost believed, with the most serious consequences. Mr. Harmsworth emphasised the fact that the impression was without foundation.

## JAPAN'S POSITION IN CHINA.

LONDON, August 8th.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. W. Forrester asked whether it had been suggested that Japan's disabilities as to the right of emigration into British Columbia give her certain preferential rights in China, more especially in specific provinces. Mr. Chamberlain replied that the Government was unaware of any such suggestion.

## LATEST CABLES.

## OBITUARY.

NEW HAVEN (CONNECTICUT), August 9th.  
The death is announced of Professor George Trumbull Ladd, the lecturer who delivered lectures before the Imperial Universities and Commercial Colleges of Japan in 1893, and, later, in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and elsewhere in India.

## FIRE IN LONDON.

## NO CONNECTION WITH DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, August 8th.  
Scotland Yard, in a statement, says that the police are satisfied that the Stratford (London) fire was not connected with the unemployed.

The fire broke out a quarter mile from the place where the men held a demonstration.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## TIMBER-YARD ABLAZE.

LONDON, August 8th.  
Glicksten's timber-yard at Stratford, in the London area, covering 31 acres, the largest in the United Kingdom, with stocks valued at a million sterling, was practically destroyed by fire, to-day, after a disturbance by some thousands of men, who applied for, and were unable to obtain, work in the yard.

By midday the yard was one huge flame, two hundred feet high in places.

## THE IRISH OUTLOOK.

## SINN FEIN APOLOGY.

LONDON, August 8th.  
A remarkable sequel to the shooting of a constable at Belfast, on Saturday, has occurred. Mr. O'Duffy, the Sinn Fein officer for Ulster, called at the hospital and apologised. He said that the two civilian assassins were on patrol duty and were carrying arms in defiance of the prohibition, their excuse being that they were passing through a hostile district.

## SINN FEIN COURIER IN PARIS.

PARIS, August 8th.  
A courier from the Sinn Fein Cabinet, to-day, delivered a message to Mr. Lloyd George, who has not replied so far.

## RELEASE OF MR. MCKEOWN.

LONDON, August 8th.  
Mr. McKewon was released this evening, as his continued imprisonment, as he threatened to wreck the Irish truce. Mr. de Valera made a statement before the release, saying that he did not think the refusal of the release was the result of the considered judgment of the English Cabinet, but merely the act of some subordinate.

It is understood that Mr. McKewon's release was not specially considered by the Cabinet, and the mission of the Sinn Fein courier who went to Paris to see Mr. Lloyd George ended happily.

## INDIA'S TROUBLES.

## GOVERNOR'S SOLEMN WARNING.

LONDON, August 8th.  
One of the arrested men at Nanak Sahib, in connection with the fighting there, has confessed how a priest secretly collected hundreds of good fighters, including Pathans, who massacred the Sikhs when the latter arrived. The priest rode a horse and carried a pistol, and directed and participated in the slaying. All the dead Sikhs were burned, except four.

The Governor of Bombay is welcoming the non-Brahmins' offer of co-operation in quelling violence, solemnly warning the leaders of the anti-Government campaign of the consequences, if they did not abandon their attempts to subvert law and order. He said that Press and platform attacks had passed legitimate bounds. Lawlessness had increased, but the Government, however, intended to continue its patient and tolerant policy.

## NEW LICENSING ACT.

## REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS.

LONDON, August 8th.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. Stanley Baldwin announced that on the impending operation of the new Licensing Act, the existing restrictions regarding price, quality, and description of liquors have been removed.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## RUSSIA'S PLIGHT.

## A HARROWING STORY.

LONDON, August 9th.  
Mr. F. L. Thompson, the representative of the American Relief Administration for the Brest-Litovsk and Pinsk areas, has arrived in London and says that when he left refugees were pouring into Brest-Litovsk at the rate of 2,000 daily. They had nowhere to live except in ramshackle dug-outs, in which many crawled to die, swollen bodies and legs due to starvation. Mr. Thompson said that in one town he found ten of the wealthiest families living on bread made of straw, mud and grass. Thousands of others were living on soup made from grass.

A telegram from Riga, via Copenhagen, says that there were 130,000 deaths from cholera in Russia to the end of July.

## SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

## BIG DROP IN SALES.

LONDON, August 8th.  
The fifth annual report of the National Savings Committee states that £44,000,000 of savings certificates were sold in 1920, as compared with £79,000,000 in 1919. The decrease is attributed to trade depression and unemployment.

## INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION.

## POSITION REGARDING MESSRS. RYLANDS.

LONDON, August 8th.  
Financial writers point out in connection with the trade losses mentioned in the report of the 8th instant that Messrs. Rylands are able to claim a refund of over £1,200,000 excess profits duty; therefore, the actual loss is only £284,000.

## M.P.'S TRAGIC DEATH.

LONDON, August 8th.  
Mr. T. Winttingham, Independent Liberal Member for Louth, fell down dead this evening in the Reading Room of the House of Commons.

## PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURE.

## NEW RECORD OF ADVANCEMENT.

In a general summary, prefacing the Twentieth Annual Report (1920) of the Bureau of Agriculture of the Philippine Islands Mr. Adriano Hernandez, director of agriculture, writes:—

It is gratifying to state that never before in the history of Philippine agriculture has there been greater prosperity among the farmers, nor has there been a year in which greater progress has been made in agriculture, than that of the year 1920. The increase in area planted to crops, the corresponding increase in yield, and the stupendous increase in value received, make a new record in advancement for this important industry.

There are many causes leading up to this remarkable development. The good campaign which has been carried on for some time is an important factor. This has been aided by the Rice and Coin Fund which has stimulated increased production of these important cereals. The introduction of modern tractors and gang plows has become quite general in the sugar-producing provinces and will no doubt be extended to the rice fields more generally just as soon as irrigation projects are completed, thus making the sugar industry more profitable. The selection of better seed is an important factor in increasing yields. The upgrading of livestock by the importation of pure bred sires has had a share in improving conditions. The establishment and remarkable growth of Rural Credit among the small farmers has taught many of them the much-needed habit of saving a part of their scanty funds and has furnished financial aid to many members who could not have obtained it otherwise. The establishment of poultry-raising stations, the increasing of Bureau's field force of farm advisers and agricultural inspectors, has brought a better knowledge of farming to those most interested. There have been no serious invasions of locusts, due to the activities of the work of the Plant Pest Control Division, which has likewise organised a plant quarantine service to prevent the introduction of plant pests through importation.

There are many other causes that have contributed to the general prosperous condition of agriculture, but the above are among the most outstanding. That there may be no question as to the advancement made in Philippine agriculture during recent years and more especially during the year of 1920, the following figures are quoted: From the year 1910 to 1920 there was an increase of 45 per cent. in the area in cultivation for the main leading crops, rice, abaca, sugar, coconuts, and tobacco. During the five-year period, 1915-1919, the average yields of these crops per hectare were as a whole 31 per cent. greater than those for the preceding five-year period, 1910-1914, and the yield per hectare for the year 1920 was 4 per cent. above that for the high period of 1915-1919, notwithstanding the damage sustained through typhoons and floods. The above figures give some idea of the advance that has been made both in area, and in yield, but an even greater gain has been made in value. The following table showing the value of the six leading crops of the Islands, tells the story eloquently. Note the steady yet swift upward climb.

The value is stated in Philippine (the Filipino being equal to 50 U.S. cents).

Year.	Total value, 6 crops.
1915	133,065,330
1916	170,941,378
1917	244,176,473
1918	261,940,449
1919	438,608,576
1920	687,121,502

Much of this increase in money value of Philippine products was unquestionably due to prevailing high prices during and after the World War, but it should be remembered that there was also an increase in hectareage and in yield, which cannot be attributed to "war" prices. The agricultural accomplishments of the year 1920 will undoubtedly stand as a record for some years to come.

## OUR LONDON LETTER

## THE END OF THE GREAT COAL STRIKE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, June 30th.

## CHINA FAMINE FUND.

This week the work of the China Famine Relief Fund Committee draws to an end. The Committee came into being at a meeting convened by the Lord Mayor of London at the close of last year, and a total sum of £40,000 has been sent from here to China for relief of sufferers of the famine. Considering the immense distress in the famine districts, the amount subscribed does not, perhaps, seem strikingly large; but there was no means of bringing the extent and appalling character of the distress home to people except by occasional letters or paragraphs in the Press.

The average Briton regards China as something exceedingly remote, and only by means of special propaganda could more funds have been obtained—and that would involve heavy expenditure.

On the eve of the closing of the Fund, an appeal was issued for final contributions signed by Sir John Jordan, chairman of the Committee; Sir Charles Addis, treasurer; and Mr. Nelson Bittan, acting hon. secretary. Subscribers, they say, "have by their generosity assisted in the great work of feeding the hungry; they have saved many lives by their gifts; and they have still further strengthened the bonds of friendship which have so long existed between China and this country. The fact that all classes of the community have co-operated in the effort is a great cause for satisfaction."

HEAD-WAITER AT £1,000.

Visitors from your side of the world to England will be apt to discover this year that there is no appreciable lessening in hotel charges in London or provincial centres. During the later stages of war hotel tariffs were advanced, and they have since been maintained, and they will not be lowered until pressure of circumstances compels a reduction. As a general rule it can be said the familiar plea, "the higher cost of living," covers a multitude of sins of extortion, but it is at about time that reductions were apparent.

I am told that, in order to keep up rates, rings have been formed among the hotel and boarding house fraternities in all parts of the country, so as to prevent the visitor who thinks—probably with good cause—he (or she) is being fleeced at the Grand Hotel from getting better terms by applying for accommodation at the sign of Golden Hind or the King's Head.

London used to be famed as the cheapest city in the world in which to live. The boast is no longer true. Perhaps one of these days, before we all die from exhaustion under the burden of excessive taxation, a change for the better will come about. In the meantime what are we to think of a head waiter at £1,000 per annum—and a "Controller of cock-fight bars" at the same comfortable figure. The latter seems a particularly soft job, and the wonder is with so many "experts" about any salary should be considered necessary. However that may be, it is fairly evident that money is not lacking in the Hotel trade.

## ROTTING SCHEMES.

Owing to the demand for more economy on the part of the Government, some of the great schemes launched at the close of the war are being modified or abandoned altogether. Housing is one of them. Local authorities were urged to engage in vast housing schemes, and indeed they had no option but to obey. If they refused, the higher powers threatened to do the work and levy the whole cost on the local ratepayers. The idea was to get houses for the working-class regardless of cost, and the Government estimate was for at least 600,000 to meet the more pressing requirements of the country.

But the cost has proved to be prohibitive. Owing to the price of building materials and labour, small dwellings that could be erected before the war for £200 to £250 have cost £1,000 and over. Naturally the rent required to pay interest on capital charges is beyond the means of manual workers. The rents range from 30/- to 25/- per week. In these circumstances an uneconomic rent is fixed, and the difference between this and an economic rent is made up out of the rates.

Of course, this kind of thing could not go on indefinitely. The policy of the Government is now entirely different from what it has been. Building schemes are held up, no new schemes will be passed, and in future the business of building houses will be left to private enterprise. The policy behind State housing was unsound, as so many other State schemes have proved to be, and is to-day costing the taxpayer £10,000,000 per annum. This is why the Income-tax is six shillings in the pound!

## COAL STRIKE ENDED.

The coal strike has ended at last, and the point to note is that, so far as the public generally are concerned, there is little interest in the terms of settlement than in the fact that a settlement has been arrived at. The stoppage, lasting about three months, had the effect of causing the public—or a large section—to become indifferent. This attitude handicapped the Government, and made their task all the more difficult.

The settlement is on purely economic grounds. The pool has been abandoned. The Government concede the ten millions, or, at any rate they have conceded a sum up to that amount in order that the standard wage in poorer districts shall be maintained. Wages are a first claim on the industry, and 33 per cent.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK'S LOSSES.

## DISASTROUS EXCHANGE CONTRACTS.

Mr. E. W. Wilson, general manager of the Philippine National Bank, has issued a statement that the bank has settled its losses arising out of exchange contracts made with Shanghai banks, amounting to \$3,538,254 gold.

"Of this amount," he said in a signed statement, "slightly in excess of 10 per cent. has been paid and the balance, as per statement below, is to be paid in nine semi-final installments:—

American Express Co.	173,308.35
Asia Banking Corporation	135,917.95
Banque Industrielle de Chine	230,768.35
Chartered Bank of India	
Australia and China	119,632.65
Chinese American Bank of Commerce	15,561.67
Equitable Trust Co. New York	315,004.80
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	161,945.31
International Banking Corporation	704,953.80
Mitsui Bank Ltd.	41,948.29
Nedelandisch Ind. Handelsbank	571,714.11
Nedelandisch Ind. Maatschappij	265,150.80
Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank	80,143.04
Sumitomo Bank, Ltd.	28,092.58
Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.	1,109,149.87
Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.	1,051,303.10

\$5,004,432.00

Amount already paid 533,982.25

\$5,538,254.25

"While this loss is very large, it can be and will be met," said a man interested in the settlement, "and the Philippine National Bank re-established in the confidence of the people at home and abroad."

"The experience of the Philippine National Bank in Shanghai is another proof that bank regulations do not make a bank and that government ownership of its capital stock is not a safeguard against losses. Its experience does illustrate, however, that the success of a bank, whether located in Shanghai, Manila or Constantinople, depends upon the integrity, the industry, the experience and the ability of those who manage the bank."

"With Shanghai's intricate financial banking system and its treacherous exchange market, none but a thoroughly experienced banker should ever have been placed in charge of the branch of the national bank."

"It has been apparent that the Shanghai branch was not serving any commercial purpose for the Philippine Islands; that there is no prospect of a banking profit within the immediate future, and that the resources of the institution should be conserved to take care of its necessities. Therefore the Shanghai branch will now be closed, possibly retaining an agency there so long as the agency is profitable."

"In view of the many statements made by the press here and elsewhere concerning our Shanghai losses (many of which were exaggerated) taken with the fact that the Philippine government owns 9 per cent. of the capital stock of the Philippine National Bank, the above statement, in my judgment, is warranted."—*Manila Bulletin*.

## PANIC AT A WEDDING PARTY.

On July 11th at Shelapur (India), the G.I.P. Railway Institute was a scene of great panic and consternation when a wedding entertainment of a railway official, Mr. Sullivan, of the Local Department, was being held there.

From an early hour in the evening the weather was threatening and it developed into hard rain with thunder and lightning. Suddenly a violent cloudburst was heard, and there was a second general panic as lightning struck a building through an iron pointer above the roof, piercing through and damaging the wall. Several ladies faint owing to the sudden shock and confusion prevailed.

One woman servant, who happened to be leaning against the wall within the dancing, was unfortunately killed instantaneously. The entertainment was thus abruptly brought to a close. Damage to the building was slight.

Times of India.

of the output proceeds must go to men, and the remaining 17 to the owners. The miners themselves consent to a deduction of 2/- per cwt in July, 25/- in August, and 25/- in September. But certainly not least, the settlement is to be binding on all parties on December 31st, 1922.

## BEATEN BUT NOT DISCHARGED.

For some little time preceding the settlement the negotiations were up so as to enable one or other of parties concerned to discover a line of retreat that would end the deadlock, had arisen, and at the same time prevent them from getting without loss of dignity. This remark is especially true of miners' representatives. They knew they were beaten weeks ago, and said privately.

Then followed moves and counter-moves like a game of chess. The Government withdrew the proffered £10,000,000; the miners' leaders took a ballot of men, who voted in favour of continuing the strike; then the Government leaders met in conference; then a settlement was reached conditional upon £10,000,000 being re-instated. The men, in effect, were beaten, but they were from the struggle without appearing to lose all the honours of war.—*H.M.*



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## PARIS FASHION NOTES.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, ISABEL RAMSAY.]

Paris, June 27th.

Those who work behind the scenes of the designing world of Paris and those who have means for peeping at what goes on in these strictly-guarded domains know already that straw will be favoured by milliners during the coming season. Such news amounts almost to the importance of an announcement of a revolution, for straw to any great extent has been banished for so long from the millinery world in favour of velvet and lace, leather and satin and any other material which clever fingers were capable of shaping into a shape resembling some form or other of head-gear.

Soft pedal straws and *liere* will be more worn than others, because their softness will permit of their being twisted and rolled into the more or less fantastic shapes that will continue to be worn during the season. The line of frocks and costumes is inclined towards such a degree of simplicity that milliners establish a *juste milieu* by fashioning hats that are anything but simple either in their line or their decoration. For this reason, then, the softer and more pliable types of straw will be the vogue. In order to be more decorative, the shiny types will also be chosen, and many of the others will even be varnished or lacquered so as to appear as gay and joyous as possible.

The hat with the hard, straight line seems to have disappeared completely, at least for the time being, as the most popular of any fashion is, after all, only a temporary commodity and is bound sooner or later to be superseded by another. Just now, however, hats that curve or dip unexpectedly, hats that crumple up into no definite shape at all on the wearer's head, and almost any other amusing fantasy that the prolific imagination of Parisian milliners is capable of creating are dubbed fashionable. Milliners are even contriving to fashion toque- and 'tam'o' shanter shapes out of straw, and going further by trimming them with pompons and fringe made of the softer types of this material.

Following the tendency towards bright and shiny materials, satin will figure extensively in the new models. Very often it will be mixed with straw either as trimming or actually forming part of the shape. A crown of satin with a brim of straw or *vice versa* will not be as unusual a combination.

Ribbon, also, will be made up into hats of every type, the richer quality ribbons, such as satin, corded and moire being chosen. Very elegant looking models are being made from wide width of moire ribbon with a satin back. Such hats are bound to remain in favour throughout the entire season, as ribbon is on the whole less expensive than other materials and its answer to the dual demand for softness and shininess. The one fear is that, for these reasons, ribbon hats will become too popular; therefore, in case of this emergency, it is up to the woman who wishes to be in the vanguard of fashion to provide herself with a ribbon hat before they become the common property of the midwint.

Veils will still be in favour this season, and lace will also continue to figure as trimming on hats as well as on dresses. Lace veils embroidered in colours to match one's dress are very decorative and add a charming and simple note of trimming to the most ordinary of shapes. A most effective hat I saw recently was in black moire ribbon, with a gathered crown and a wide brim pleated at the sides and turned over back and front; the only trimming was provided by a black fillet mesh veil embroidered with big motifs worked in geranium pink and royal blue shades to harmonise with embroidery in the same colours decorating the dress.

The craze for monkey fur, which at this stage can surely be regarded as a phenomenon, shows no signs whatever of abating, and milliners intend to trim their hats with it and edge their veils with it during the whole of the coming season. Those people who look after the important side of novelties and accessories are making handbags of material to match the hats and, if these are trimmed with monkey fur, they are adding it as a decoration to their bags. *Crimp de Chine* will be used by dress-makers and milliners alike, the latter being inclined to reserve it for the confecting of hats of the mushroom type. Taffetas, also, will be used in this way.

Spending of taffetas reminds me that this becoming fabric will come back into favour again after its short banishment, this time in the form of shot silk taffetas. Delightful models are already to be seen fashioned with many quaint little frills and flounces. It will be a common sight to see frock, hat and parasol made from the same width of shot taffetas, as well as a handbag to match.

Snake skin in the latest freak of fashion, but it is doubtful whether it will ever become a definite note in the scheme of things sartorial. Shoes made of snakeskin, or of this fantastic skin mixed with suede or patent leather, are quite numerous; bags and vanity cases also figure in snakeskin, and the more ultra-smart of society are venturing forth in gloves fashioned of it. Such parades, however, are still sufficiently original to cause people to turn round and to stare when they see them.

A visit to any of the smart dress parades shows that the silhouette is undergoing a gradual but definite change. Skirts are decidedly longer and fuller. The draped skirt is a note that will remain yet for some time to come. Nothing is more becoming and picturesque when well designed and carried out by a *connoisseur*, but nothing is more fatal when left in the hands of an amateur. Drapings that incline towards one side are popular, and the irregular skirt is quite a usual feature of this type.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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The one feature which appears to refuse to change is the waist-line. To be sure, designers please themselves by moving it up and down occasionally to suit their models; but its width is an established fact they do not tamper with. Mostly, it does not exist at all, and is merely suggested by a girdle or belt, placed anywhere below or above but mostly below the real waistline that the designer chooses. The modern woman is too fond of sport and dancing to renounce a fashion which allows her the maximum of freedom and even, if she choose, an absence from the confinement of a corset. And apparently, as long as Youth continues to dominate Age as it is now doing the reign of the waistless dress will be assured.

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Branch Office,  
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Tel. No. 140.**LEAGUE OF NATIONS.****GENERAL SMUTS'S PLEA FOR  
DISARMAMENT.**

Four Dominion Prime Ministers—Mr. W. M. Hughes (Commonwealth of Australia), Mr. Meighen (Canada), Mr. W. J. Massey (New Zealand), and General Smuts (Union of South Africa), as well as Mr. Satir, representing India, accepted the invitation of the League of Nations Union to a dinner arranged in their honour, at the Hyde Park Hotel, on June 30th. The chair was occupied by Viscount Grey of Fallodon, a former Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In all, there were between 600 and 700 guests.

The Chairman, proposing "The League of Nations," said the League had its origins. There were people who asked if it was possible that anything so new was really going to succeed. One answer was that it was precisely because it was new that they believed it should succeed. If the experience and suffering of the war did not make some new things and some better things possible for nations, we should have failed to have learned by the experience of the war and nations as well as individuals, if they failed to go forward must go back. (Hear, hear.)

The League of Nations was the embodiment of the recognition by its members of the fact of interdependence. (Cheers.) The United States and Canada had together set the world the greatest example of reduction of armaments that we had ever had. They had between them thousands of miles of frontier, and maintained no frontier force on either side. (Cheers.) That had a certain application to sea-power also. Before the war we had often to consider anxiously British naval policy, and we came to the conclusion that what was essential for us was to build to an European standard which should prevent the communications of the British Empire ever being threatened from Europe. We made that our standard. We were then asked, "Where will you stop? Will you build against the United States?" His own personal answer was then, and still was, "No. I would keep the same standard we have always had, and say to the United States, 'We will join with you in a discussion on reduction of armaments, but we do not regard your naval building as affecting our naval building, and we do not go into the discussion with you about the size of the United States fleet. Somewhere between us is a water frontier, and we regard it precisely as Canada regards her land frontier.' (Cheers.) For us, particularly, it was most important that competition in armaments should not arise in Europe again. Unless we strengthen and maintain the League of Nations we should presently have again the beginning of that competition in Europe, with the same result. (Cheers.)

General Smuts said the English League of Nations Union in its great work was proceeding in the right way; it had begun with the education of the people and the formation of a network of societies throughout the country. It was a slow process, but the only one which would, in the end, lead to enduring results. Was the League a live institution, he asked—or was it mere, unpractical idealism? All the great dynamic ideas which moved society took time to germinate and develop, as witness the British Empire. They were now dealing with an idea which was the greatest of all, an idea which would work the greatest revolution that the human race had ever seen. (Cheers.) It would take a long time, but it would go hand in hand with very far-reaching social and political changes all over the world. They stood not for a mere political conception. They stood for a great vital force which was born in the throes of the Great War, and when they looked around the world to-day and saw how much of the aspirations had been realised, what there was remaining of the great hopes which actuated them in those dark days—it seemed to him that the League of Nations, small, insignificant as it was, was the only survival of the great idealism of that period. (Cheers.)

In supporting the League," he said, "we are proving our loyalty to that great spirit that saw us through the dark days; we are proving our loyalty to the sacrifices that were made by millions of our best."

To all the criticisms addressed to him on the subject of the League, he had only one answer: "What else do you propose?" (Cheers.) There were only two ways in the world; force and understanding. We had proved force to the uttermost; we had seen it reduce the world to a mass of ruins. It was not a case of argument. There were the most terrible facts revealed in the history of the world, and they asked if this was the result of force in the last great war what would happen if a similar catastrophe again overwhelmed mankind? When they asked what was the alternative to their "dreams" and "visions" he submitted there was nothing left but the way of understanding this way of conference, friendship, amity, and co-operation among nations, which was the basis of the League. (Cheers.) The British Empire was to-day a league of nations resting on ideas of equality, freedom, consultation, and conference. Although in the League of Nations they were trying a vaster experiment which would take much longer to bring to fruition, he had no doubt, that in the end that larger experiment would succeed, as had the smaller. (Cheers.)

Undoubtedly many people were disappointed to-day in the League. In his view two things were wrong with it. The first was the map; when he looked at the area covered by countries which did not belong to it, he knew what was wrong with the League. (Cheers.) Considering what Germany and Russia had stood for in the world, and what the United States of America stood for to-day, one could understand to what extent this great institution must be equipped so long as such large tracts were left on the map not covered by the flag of the League. (We may be influenced still by the after-effects and the passions of the war," said General Smuts, "but make no mistake about it, if we want to make a success of the League, the sooner we admit all the old enemy countries the better. (Loud cheers.) Another thing that is wrong with the League is this: It appears to me, judging from a distance of 6,000 miles, from such facts as filter through to me, that the League of Nations is not sufficiently supported by the Great Powers. (Cheers.) The Great Powers reserve all their energies and favours for the rival institution of the Supreme Council. My appeal to the Great Powers is this: That for the sake of the world, for the sake of that great cause which is burnt into the very hearts of men, they should give all the support possible to the Council of the League of Nations. Great questions had to be settled. Let them use the new machinery to which they were pledged by a mass of sacred treaty rights; let the Covenant of the League of Nations be just as sacred to them as all the other treaties. (Cheers.) He was sure that if the people of Europe saw to it that their Governments did justice to the League, it would soon acquire an authority which would make it the most powerful institution in Europe.

He thought it most important that the League should function actively. Already it had a most creditable record, but the time had come when it must tackle some job of first-class importance and must see it through. There was one such piece of work, perhaps the most important that could be done to-day in the world for human welfare, which fell within the proper functions of the League. He referred to disarmament. Why should not the League undertake this job? If the League were to deal with this subject effectively it would be doing a service of the highest order to humanity. But it would do more; it could do nothing better to put itself in the affections and gratitude of the world. (Cheers.) The nations to-day were ground down with taxation. All over the British Empire our nations were groaning under an intolerable load. What was the future to be? The struggle of the future would be economic, and those nations which entered for the race in armaments would lag far behind. Our trade competitors had been disarmed, but we went gaily on, carrying the old burdens, bound down by the old letters. "We are committing suicide," he continued. "If the League of Nations were to take up this task and impose on the rest of the world the condition of disarmament which has been imposed on Germany, I think it would be doing a great service." He expressed the opinion that America would not, for a moment, resent the presentation of such proposals by the Council of the League. On the contrary, it was not improbable that this question of disarmament might be the bridge by which America would walk over from her position of isolation to that of human service, which she could reach in connection with the League. (Cheers.)

In conclusion, he said he did not hold that the League had assumed its final form. It was not a cast-iron institution, but a living, growing organism which would adjust itself to the developing requirements of our international life. He was not oversanguine for the immediate future. The atmosphere for peace institutions was very difficult, but he believed that if they resolutely continued on the road on which they had set out this great idea—which was no longer an idea—would guide the nations of the world into paths of peace and days much better than had been seen in our lifetime. (Loud cheers.)

Lord Robert Cecil, M.P., said he agreed with every word that General Smuts had uttered. (Hear, hear.) The League was a severely practical institution. Those who framed its provisions had in their minds all those ideals, all attempts and endeavoured to avoid those which were unpractical, and to put into the covenant only such provisions as were honestly believed could be effectually carried out.

Mr. Balfour, proposing "The League of Nations," said that when he was young there was a great body of critics who held the view that as soon as the British Empire reached the stage of development which we had now attained, when its units exercised the responsible freedom to which they were the national heirs, it would not be able to withstand the storms. Yet the greatest storm the world had ever seen had burst upon this loose-knit fabric, and it had been resisted by the aid of its different communities. The men of little faith were grossly wrong. Let us not listen to those who prophesied naught but evil things. The League of Nations had only been in existence eighteen months, yet some people did not think it had done enough, and said, "Let us go back to the old, well-tried system." (Laughter.) The old system which had existed from the time of the anthropoid ape to 1918. (Laughter.) That was a miserable creed. He could recommend no better medicine to those who suffered from this disease of scepticism than the study of what the Empire had done, and what he hoped it might be always prepared to do in the future. He did not wholly agree with General Smuts in all he had said, but he did share his faith in the great experiment that was now being tried. (Cheers.) It was the beginning of a hope. Every man was doing a service to humanity who did not allow his hopes to be extinguished by the passing difficulties from which all great enterprises suffered.

Mr. Meighen, the Canadian Premier, said there was no reason to despair of the League of Nations. There was no lessening of confidence in the League in Canada. (Cheers.) They believed it was bound to continue. It would probably alter its constitution as the years went on, and widen its area of usefulness. (Hear, hear.)

His Highness the Maharaja of Oudh spoke on behalf of India.

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STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "CHAKSANG" ... Thurs. 11th Aug. 3 p.m.  
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "KWONGSANG" ... Fri. 12th Aug. Noon.  
MANILA ... "YUENSANG" ... Fri. 12th Aug. 3 p.m.  
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S.S. "CAENARYONSHIRE"	22nd Sept.	18th Oct.

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Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	1st Sept.	21st Aug.
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	8th Sept.	4th Sept.
M.V. "GLENARIFFE"	15th Sept.	11th Sept.
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## DISAPPEARING ICE.

DAIRY FARM SUSPECT OTHER AGENCIES THAN HEAT.

STORES SELLING BELOW COST OF MANUFACTURE.

The Dairy Farm Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd., initiated a prosecution before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, in which they alleged conspiracy between one of their employees and a Chinese grocery firm to remove ice from the Company's East Point factory without paying for it. The defendants were: Lau Kam, ice-cutter and tallyman at the factory, who was charged with stealing 100 lbs. of ice on August 5th; the second and third defendants were, respectively, a coolie of the Wing Fuk grocery store, and the proprietor of the establishment, who were charged with receiving the ice.

Mr. M. H. Turner (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston) appeared for the prosecution; Mr. F. X. D'Almada defended the tallyman, and Mr. A. E. Hall the two alleged receivers.

## SUSPICION AROUSED.

Mr. Turner explained to the Magistrate that, for some time past, the Dairy Farm had noticed that certain shops in Hongkong had been selling ice at prices at which the Dairy Farm could not make the ice, much less sell it. In consequence of this, they instructed their watchman to go down to their East Point factory and see if the disappearance of any ice could be traced. The watchman kept observation on August 3rd, 4th and 5th. On August 3rd and 4th, he noticed a coolie, in the employ of the Wing Fuk firm, and another man, taking ice from the factory to the Wing Fuk firm's shop. On the 5th, he saw them again and stopped them. The coolie said he had just received the ice. Asked if he had paid for it, he said "No." He was then asked if he had an order book and he said "No, there is an arrangement between my master and the ice-cutter that I can go in and just take the ice away." There were two detectives with the watchman; they went with him to the ice factory and cross-questioned the tallyman, the defendant, Lau Kam. His answers were so unsatisfactory that he was charged with theft.

The watchman and a detective, who gave evidence, cross-examined by Mr. Hall, said that the coolie did not say he was taking the ice to the Happy Valley Golf Club. It was for his master at the Wing Fuk store.

A coolie employed at the Golf Club, however, said, in cross-examination by Mr. Hall, that the coolie (second defendant) helped him, frequently, to take ice to the Golf Club house.

The No. 1 bar boy at the Club said that the second defendant did not bring any ice on August 5th, but he did on the 3rd and 4th.

Mr. F. X. D'Almada: The supply for the 5th was intercepted and melted away at the police station.

IT IS AN INSULT TO THE COMMUNITY NOT TO SIGN THE PETITION FOR MORE POPULAR REPRESENTATION.

## DAIRY FARM PASS-BOOKS.

Mr. P. J. Taylor, engineer at the East Point factory, explained that customers were issued with a numbered pass-book; their coolies would be supplied with ice provided that there was a written entry in the book. It was the duty of the first defendant, the ice-cutter, to enter particulars of ice supplied in a book. It was a standing instruction that no ice was to be issued except in respect of entries in the pass-book; it would not be supplied for cash, for instance. No ice was recorded as delivered to the Wing Fuk firm on August 5th; it would not be, because they were not clients of the Dairy Farm Co. and no pass-book had been issued to them.

Cross-examined by Mr. D'Almada the witness said he did not think the tallyman was ever so busy that he had no time to enter up his book. If he did not enter it at the time, it was difficult to see how he could carry the figures in his head.

## CAUSES OF ICE SHORTAGE.

Mr. Hall: Did you find any ice short on August 5th?

Mr. Taylor: I think that is a funny question to ask in the ice business.

Mr. Hall: It is a very material question.

Mr. Taylor: We are always short. On account of pilfering or weather—breakage and the like. But I don't think one would miss 100 lbs. in 12 or 14 tons.

## NOT HEAT ALONE.

Mr. Turner (re-examining): You had reason to believe it was not only from the effect of the sun's rays, that you were losing all this ice?

Mr. Taylor: Quite so. One reason was that ice was being sold cheaper than we could produce it. We thought the sellers might be getting it from us.

Mr. D'Almada: It might have come from Canton.

This concluded the evidence for the prosecution, and the question of an adjournment of the proceedings was mooted.

Mr. Turner: I ask that no adjournment shall take place until the evidence of the second defendant has been taken.

The Magistrate: He is not bound to give evidence.

Mr. Turner: If he is not giving evidence, that is another matter—but if he is, I want him to give it to-day.

Mr. Hall: Until you prove your case of larceny I am not going to put the alleged receiver in the witness-box.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH SUMMONED.

A DANGER TO THE PUBLIC.

Dr. W. Pearse, Medical Officer of Health, was summoned, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, for driving his motor-cycle and side-car in a reckless or negligent manner and at a speed dangerous to the public, in Praya East, on the afternoon of July 29th.

"I was very astonished," Dr. Pearse told the Magistrate, "when I heard that this charge had been brought against me. Until I have heard what the evidence is, I cannot visualise the event. I must know the exact position of affairs before I enter a plea either way."

Sergeant Smith gave evidence that, while walking in the middle of the tram lines in Praya East, on foot patrol, he heard the sound of a motor-car horn. Shortly afterwards, the defendant's motor-cycle, with a side-car attached, passed him at a speed which he estimated at 25 miles an hour. At the same time a motor-car came out from the Union Garage, and tram No. 18 was proceeding westward. The motor-car turned eastward. The defendant shot between the tram and the motor-car, and there would have been a collision had not the motor-man of the tram applied his emergency brake.

Dr. Pearse: May you often see me riding my cycle with the side-car?

Sergeant Smith: Yes.

Did you identify me or the cycle?

Both you and the cycle. I was surprised to see you going at that speed, because you have always travelled at a slow speed.

How did you calculate my speed?—I have ridden motor-cycles myself.

In reply to further questions, Sergeant Smith said that it was impossible for him to have accidentally exaggerated Dr. Pearse's speed. In fact, he had underestimated it. He agreed that, in the circumstances, Dr. Pearse was right in going to the middle of the road.

The driver of the tram said that he feared a collision and pulled up sharply. Cross-examined by Dr. Pearse, he said there was sufficient room for the motor-cycle outfit to pass between his tram and the motor-car, but he thought Dr. Pearse was "running great risks of a collision."

The cycle was a few inches from the tram.

Dr. Pearse said that he did not wish to impugn the good faith of the motor-man or of the police sergeant, but he believed that his speed had been accidentally exaggerated and that the motor-man was unduly alarmed. He maintained that there was ample room for him to pass through. It was not his habit, as Sergeant Smith had said, to drive too fast, and he did not think he had done so on this occasion. If he had caused unnecessary alarm to the passengers of the tram his regret was as great as his astonishment.

The Magistrate: You have no other evidence?

Dr. Pearse said he had not; his side-car was empty.

The Magistrate said it was clear that the defendant was exceeding the speed limit (15 miles), and he fined him \$16.

## PAWNBROKERS' RESPONSIBILITIES.

FOUNTAIN PEN OF BRASS OR GOLD?

A pawnbroker was summoned before Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday, for taking a fountain pen in pawn without making proper inquiries. The pen—a gold-mounted one—was stolen from Dr. Khoo, at Kennedy Town Bathing Beach.

Mr. M. K. Lo, who defended, said that the value placed on the pen by Dr. Khoo was of no moment. It was the value set by the pawnbroker that must be taken into consideration. Pawned as made of brass, the pawnbroker honestly entered the pen in his book as such, and gave a loan of \$4 on it. The pawnbroker was not the only man who had been deceived by its appearance. The thief himself must have thought it was made of brass or he would have asked for more. Or perhaps he thought an attempt to pass it off as gold would have entailed answering too many questions. The Pawnbrokers' Guild took a serious view of the matter and desired to fight against a conviction. No evidence had been produced by the prosecution to prove that the pawnbroker knew the pen was not made of brass or that he knew it was stolen property. If pawnshops had been circled about the theft of the pen and his client took the pen in pawn in spite of that, then Mr. Lo could understand his being prosecuted for his carelessness. But in this case no such notice had been given to pawnshops.

The Magistrate gave the defendant the benefit of the doubt and discharged him.

Mr. Turner, therefore, asked that the second defendant (the coolie) be discharged and put in the box.

The second defendant was then discharged and gave evidence. After he had made one or two statements, Mr. Turner asked leave to treat him as a hostile witness.

The Magistrate thought it would be better to let him complete his evidence in chief, first.

The coolie said he usually carried 50 lbs. of ice for the Golf Club, on the instruction of his master, who undertook the service on behalf of the Golf Club servants. He was doing so on August 5th. He passed his master's shop—it was on his way—but he did not leave the ice there.

In reply to the Magistrate, the witness said that he could not explain why he had 50 lbs. and not 100 lbs. on August 5th. He denied he told the police that the weight was 100 lbs.

Mr. Hall and Mr. D'Almada both remarked that there was no evidence against the defendants, but the Magistrate thought the argument had better be postponed to the next hearing, which was fixed for Tuesday.

## A KWANGSI GENERAL'S ESTABLISHMENT.

ARMS FOUND IN HONGKONG.

Two Chinese ladies, handsomely attired, and their servant, appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, yesterday, on charges of harbouring a considerable quantity of arms and ammunitions, found, with a great many military accoutrements, in their room at a boarding house at No. 61, Connaught Road Central.

Mr. T. H. King, deputy superintendent of police prosecuted and Mr. Leo Longinotto defended the three accused.

It came out in the course of the hearing that one of the defendants was the fourth concubine of General Yau, of the Kwangsi Army. The General had deposited, in the boarding-house, various heavy packages which he told his women kind were curios and had then gone to join the Kwangsi Army, leaving the ladies amply provided with funds until his return.

In the meantime, however, the police raided the place and found that the "curios" were arms.

The servant was discharged and so was one of the ladies, there being no case against them.

As to the principal defendant, Mr. Longinotto drew a parallel from the old English common law that a wife—except in extraordinary circumstances—could not be convicted of crime if she was living with her husband, because it was assumed that she was acting under duress. He submitted that in China, a concubine—even a fourth one—was under far greater duress than an English wife ever was. It would have been more than the concubine's life was worth to have informed the police. She was merely the chattel of her husband and had to do precisely what he said. Mr. Longinotto urged that there was every reason to believe that the concubine did not know the packages contained arms. They were securely bound until the police examined them.

The Magistrate thought the defendant's suspicious must have been aroused. In fixing her, he had no doubt the General would pay the fine. He imposed a penalty of \$400.

## RICKSHA HELD UP.

KOWLOON HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A rising out of the attack by armed men on Miss Julia Ahves near Kowloon Dairy Farm, last week, a Chinese youth was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday, with being concerned with another not in custody, in highway robbery.

Miss Ahves stated that at about 5 p.m. on Friday, she was returning home in a ricksha. When passing a tea shed on the road side, she noticed two men, but did not pay particular attention to them. A little later, she became conscious that her ricksha was being followed.

Before she could decide what to do, one of the men caught hold of the hood and the other the shaft, bringing the ricksha to a standstill. The prisoner in the dock was the man who held the shaft. He had a file in his hand, and pointed it at her. He took from her a diamond and ruby ring and his accomplice took a gold wristlet watch. The men then ran towards the farm. The ricksha coolie chased the men, who separated. Both she and the ricksha boy kept the prisoner in sight until he was arrested.

The police said the ring was found in the prisoner's possession; the watch had been pawned by the other man in Yau-mat.

The prisoner was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

## LOCAL ROBBERIES.

TWO MORE REPORTS.

In the last 24 hours two more robberies have been reported to the police.

Mr. Nicolls' bed-room at No. 4, The Peak was entered on Monday night and \$50 in notes stolen from a cupboard. A houseboy is suspected of the theft.

Mr. Goldsmith, of the P.W.D., reports that his office was entered during his absence between 8 a.m. on August 4th and 12.30 p.m. on August 5th. A steel measure, valued at \$300, was stolen.

The ring set with red and white stones, the property of Mrs. Kennett, reported stolen from No. 115, The Peak, last week, has been recovered from a pawnshop and returned to its owner.

## THE WORLD THEATRE.

This evening and to-morrow evening at 9.15 p.m. a powerful and romantic love play will be screened at the World Theatre, entitled "Vengeance of the Wilds," in five parts featuring Charles Wheelock and Lorraine Otto in the principal roles. The story is laid in the wilds of Africa and, subsequently, in New York; and is full of thrilling incidents. This film will also be shown at 5.15 p.m. on Friday, Saturday, and Monday.

On Friday next and until Monday, the 15th inst., at 9.15 p.m. will be screened the powerful melodrama "The Flame of Yukon," in which Miss Dalton as the "Flame" stands supreme as the Queen of the Dance Hall in Alaska. It is a gripping and entertaining picture, giving a realistic presentation of a ruthless sea of humanity, dashed hither and thither like driftwood by the tides of circumstances.

The masterful new William Fox photoplay "To Honour and Obey," starring Gladys Brookwell as "Lorrie Hallam," will be exhibited at the matinee from Tuesday to Thursday, at 5.15 p.m.

## CHARGE OF ARSON.

DEFENDANT COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Mr. Lindsell, yesterday morning, committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions, a Chinese of respectable appearance, the son of a goldsmith, charged with committing arson at No. 13A Stanley Street, on the night of June 9th. The case presented some mysterious features. The defendant occupied a cubicle on the top floor but there was no insurance on the premises nor on the furniture. When the Fire Brigade arrived, the neighbours had put out the fire and the police found that kerosene had apparently been sprinkled freely about the premises.

Some witnesses alleged that the defendant and his concubine left the place at 2.15 a.m., in rickshas, just before the fire alarm was given, but others were doubtful as to the identity of the persons they saw.

At the direction of the Court, the concubine who had been included in the charge but had been released, was called as a witness. She was warned that she need not say anything, to incriminate herself, and then told a story of a quarrel with the defendant on the night of the fire. He said, in a temper, that he would go to Canton, and left the house. She slept there alone and was awakened by the sound of whistles and cries of fire. She ran out in her night clothes and, when the fire was put out, she decided not to go back but to look for the defendant. She found him near the Central Market.

The Magistrate: Extraordinarily fortunate. He had gone to Canton but at 2 o'clock in the morning you go out and find him in Central Market!

"Oh," said the woman, "I knew his threat to go to Canton was an idle one. I had heard it before. I was on my way to the boarding house he uses when I met him."

She further said she told the man about the fire at Stanley Street. They both went back there but did not go in because there was a constable there.

The Magistrate: Why should that alarm you?

The Woman: It was not that. The place was too dirty after the fire to sleep there.

The Magistrate: And you have no idea how the fire started?

The Woman: No, I know nothing about it.

Inspector Macdonald pointed out that, according to the woman's story, until the last moment before the fire broke out on a mattress which the Fire Brigade found to be soaked in kerosene.

The Magistrate (to Mr. F. X. D'Almada, who defended): I am still inclined to commit.

The defendant was committed accordingly.

## SPORT.

## GOLF.

The Captain's Cup was played for over the Relief Course at Fanling on 8th to 9th August. Four cards were taken out. The following scores were returned:—E. J. R. Mitchell (4) 75 (winner); R. Melville Smith (scr.) 81.

BOGEY ON RELIEF COURSE ALTERED.

The Green Committee of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club met last week and agreed to some changes which should be interesting to Golfers. The "Bogey" of the Relief Course at Fanling was considered too high. This has been proved recently as scores have been returned showing four and five up on the "old gentleman."

"Bogey" has been altered as follows:

Old Bogey.	Hole.	New Bogey.	Hole.
1	5	10	4
2	3	11	5
3	5	12	3
4	4	13	4
5	6	14	5
6	4	15	3
7	5	16	5
8	4	17	4
9	5	18	4
41		37	
		39	
		34	

Total 78

Total 73

## NEW LOCAL RULES.

Local Rules and Water Hazards were arranged as follows:—

MAIN COURSE.—The following streams, drains and ditches are to be regarded as water hazards, and a ball in same may be lifted and dropped not more than two clubs' length behind under penalty of one stroke (vide Rules of Golf).

1ST HOLE.—Drain 50 yards in front of Tee.

2ND HOLE.—Drain on far side of cross bunker in front of Tee. Drain at right angles to above on right hand side.

3RD HOLE.—All open drains between Tee and Green.

4TH HOLE.—Gutters along each side of pathway leading over the hill.

5TH HOLE.—Drain at bottom of hill on right hand side.

6TH HOLE.—Drain crossing in front of Tee.

A ball may be lifted and dropped not nearer the hole without penalty:—

1.—When lying touching any water meter plate.

2.—When lying within a club's length of water house at 6th hole.

NEW COURSE.—The following streams, drains and ditches are to be regarded as water hazards and a ball lying in same may be lifted and dropped not more than two clubs' length behind under penalty of one stroke (vide Rules of Golf).

1ST HOLE.—Drain crossing fairway.

2ND HOLE.—Drain crossing fairway.

3RD HOLE.—Drain crossing in front of Tee.

Drain crossing fairway 1/3rd of distance to hole.

Drain crossing fairway half way to the hole.

10TH HOLE.—Drain crossing fairway 70 yards in front of Tee.

13TH HOLE.—Drain beyond green.

14TH HOLE.—Drain on far side of bunker in front of Tee.

15TH HOLE.—Drain crossing fairway of far side of bunker.

Drain banking fairway on both sides.

A ball may be lifted and dropped without penalty when lying touching any water meter plate.

## Carpets

We have recently received a new Stock from England, so are now in a position to invite inspection of this department.

Seamless Axminster Carpets, which are woven in one piece, and in sizes suitable for any average room.

Boultonia Carpets—a machine-made article presenting many unique features of the more expensive Eastern productions.

Wilton and Tapestry Carpets which are ideal for moderate wear in any room.

Art Carpets—Specially recommended for bedrooms. These are made in beautiful and Harmonious Colourings at a very low figure.

Anglo-Orient Reversible Rugs giving 2 wearing surfaces instead of the usual one.

Mohair Rugs in all colours.

We have also a few Body and Border squares which we are offering at prices below to-day's cost.

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DICK'S

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UNIVERSAL PACKING

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[84]

Powell

TELEPHONE 3146.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SMART SELECTION

OF THE POPULAR BATSWING BOW TIE.



These are exclusive goods and are Distinctive in Quality and Design.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## LOST.

ENGLISH SETTER BITCH. White with Black and tan head. License No. and name H. Buxton on collar. No. 1 Mountain View. (1306)

## NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby notified that when TROLLEYS are run to and from across Canton Road, Kowloon, between the Hongkong and Kowloon Godown Co.'s premises and their Timber Yard opposite, a man will be stationed in the road to give warning to other traffic by day with a RED FLAG, by night with a RED LAMP. To prevent accidents the public should pay strict attention to these signals.

## CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

## PRECIS OF PETITION.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF HONGKONG makes the Law and levies the Taxation for all purposes in the Colony.

This Council is composed of 14 Members—8 Official and 6 Unofficial. All the Official Members are obliged to vote as directed by H.E. the Governor, whose will is, therefore, law.

Of these 6 Unofficial Members of Council 4 ARE SELECTED BY THE GOVERNOR, and only 2 go through any form of election.

These two are chosen, respectively, by the Chamber of Commerce and the Unofficial Chamber of Commerce, the latter of whom are all appointed by the Governor. These two bodies number together only about 330 electors. As, however, many belong to both bodies, the actual number of them have two votes each, 330, for some of them have two votes each, 330, for some of them have two votes each, 330, for some of them have two votes each, 330.

THE BEST OF THE COMMUNITY HAVE NO VOTE AT ALL.

The Petition, which you are invited to sign, asks the House of Commons to remedy this state of affairs by—

1. Substituting the principle of election for nomination in the case of the non-Chinese members, so that they may, in fact, be members, and not representatives of those who speak and vote.

2. Granting an unofficial majority of one (subject to adequate safeguards) by increasing the number of unofficial members of Council from 6 to 9.

3. Granting a wider electorate for the above purpose by giving the vote to all British subjects on the Jury List and to those who are qualified for Jury service but exempted from it by reason of their occupations. This would embrace many Government servants and members of the Imperial Forces in the Colony. The representation of the Chamber of Commerce would be left unchanged, as it is felt that the important local commercial and shipping interests require direct and expert representation. The Chinese representation would be increased from two to three members in order to maintain the same proportion as at present. These members would continue to be appointed by the Governor.

H.E. the GOVERNOR has reported to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in favour of the election of all non-Chinese members and has added that he is agreeable to an increase in the unofficial element provided that the official element is increased accordingly.

He has expressed a doubt, however, whether any change is generally desired.

YOU ARE NOW ASKED TO REMOVE THIS DOUBT BY SIGNING THE PETITION.

Hongkong, August 9th, 1921. 1307

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for  
Box OK, KX, LM, LN, LR, LU,  
LW, MA, MK, ML, MN, A, 50.

WANTED.—Competent STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of filing—Apply Box MN, c/o Daily Press Office. 95.

WANTED.—Married Couple require Small FURNISHED FLAT or Apartments, Mid-level or Peak. Willing to share small house. Apply Box MI, c/o Daily Press Office. 88.

WANTED.—YOUNG BRITISHER, Public School education, and war service, ex Rubber Planter, some knowledge Accounts, Office routine, speaks French, Malay, Tamil, seeks employment any capacity, Hongkong or Coast Ports—good references. Replies Box MQ, c/o Daily Press Office. 96.

FOR SALE.—OVERLAND 5-SEATER CAR 1920 Model in splendid condition, Spare Wheel, Tyre and all accessories. Owner's Price for cash \$2,200 or near offer. Reply to Box MQ, c/o Daily Press Office. 100.

FOR SALE.—A STEWART TERRACE, Peak—Apply to H. E. POLLOCK, Princes Buildings. 97.

FOR SALE.—ONE LEVIS MOTOR CYCLE, just arrived, latest Model, two Speed Gear, 275. Apply Box MI, c/o Daily Press Office. 91.

PURE LOTUS HONEY. A tried and infallible remedy for all Erysipelas. Cures Catarrh, Gonorrhea, etc., without knife, no harm, no pain. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 3 per tin. Particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Beaden Square, Calcutta, India. (34)

WANTED  
BOOK-KEEPER by an Import and Export firm.  
Apply to—  
Box No. 1297,  
Care of Daily Press Office.  
1297

TO LET.  
GODOWN at Yau Ma Tei.  
For particulars apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LANTERN CO.

## INTIMATIONS

## VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club on FRIDAY, the 12th day of August 1921, at 5.30 p.m., for the purpose of considering and passing the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for 1920 and of transacting all other business which ought to be transacted thereat.

R. C. WITCHELL,  
Hon. Secretary. 1298  
Hongkong, August 8th, 1921.

## HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid, and a comparison of the print of the existing Memorandum of Association with the print of the draft new Memorandum of Association will show wherein the draft new Memorandum of Association differs from the existing Memorandum of Association. Should the Meeting approve of such new Memorandum of Association with or without modification, the proposed Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely—

(1) That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting.

and also for the following further purposes, namely—

For the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid. In such print the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the existing Articles are indicated by underlining in black ink and by marginal notes. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the proposed Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely—

(2) That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid, on SATURDAY, the THIRTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

Should the first of the above Resolutions (No. 1) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority, the alterations in the Company's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the said SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held as aforesaid will be continued for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following further Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely—

(3) That each of the existing 20,000 fully paid up shares of \$50 each constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 be divided into 5 fully paid up shares of \$10 each so as to make such Capital \$1,000,000 consisting of 100,000 fully paid up shares of \$10 each.

(4) That after the division aforesaid, the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,000,000 consisting as aforesaid, to \$2,500,000 divided into 250,000 shares of \$10 each by the creation of 150,000 new shares of \$10 each—such new shares (subject as hereinafter mentioned) to be issued at such time or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit.

(5) That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the General Reserve, and accordingly such capitalisation such sum of \$1,000,000 be distributed as bonus among the shareholders of the Company in proportion to the shares in the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 held by them respectively on the date hereinafter referred to, and that a bonus be declared accordingly. And further that the Company's Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorised to satisfy such bonus as far as possible by the distribution in manner aforesaid of 100,000 shares of \$10 each credited as fully paid up among the persons who are registered as the holders of the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall decide—such last mentioned shares to rank par passim with the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 in every respect.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a THIRD EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, aforesaid on WEDNESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting in so far as regards Resolutions Nos. 3, 4 and 5 above and of confirming, if thought fit, such last mentioned Resolutions as Special Resolutions.

Dated this Fourteenth day of July, 1921.  
By Order of the Board,  
J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager. 1192

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE.

THE PETITION for a more Representative form of Constitution in Hongkong will be collected from the places where it has been deposited for signature, on MONDAY, 15th inst. (1308)

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

## "DUNERA"

Arrived Hongkong, on Aug. 6th, 1921.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—  
From MARSEILLES ex ss. "KARMA"  
From Persian Gulf ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary six hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within three days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and TUESDAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

MACKINTOSH, MACKENZIE & CO.,  
Agents. 1295  
Hongkong, August 7th, 1921.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"NING CHOW"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hoi's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 8th Aug.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th Aug. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 29th Aug., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents. 1300  
Hongkong, August 7th, 1921.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"ASCANIUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hoi's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 8th Aug.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th Aug. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 29th Aug., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents. 1300  
Hongkong, August 7th, 1921.

## VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE

SCHIEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ

(UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN

(HOLLAND-INDIA LINE)

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, LA

ROUENNE, PALICE, GENOA, AND LISBON.

THE Steamship

"TJIMANOEK"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 14th Aug., 1921, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th Aug., 1921, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—  
JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN,  
General Agents. 1302  
Hongkong, August 6th, 1921.

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S

## "E"

## WHISKY



Equal to any—

better than most.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone 616.

rumour cannot be officially confirmed at Canton." This correction of the "rumour" is especially interesting because it tells us that "when ex-Viceroy TSEN CHUN HSAN was at the head of the South-Western Government he, with the concurrence of the Peking Government, made an official statement to the effect that the present political disputes between the South and the North are domestic, and they concern only the Chinese people; but, in questions concerning China's intercourse with the foreign Powers, both the North and the South would present a united front to settle them, so as to show the territorial and political integrity of the Chinese Republic." It is authoritatively reported that, with the exception of negotiating Japanese or other foreign loans, this statement still holds good at the moment.

If so, it is advisable that such an announcement should be made with the proper stamp of authority. Not more than a week or two ago the *Canton Times*, which apparently is the grapevine into which the Government speaks, said: "The Government here claims and will assert its right as the only Government in China having powers to negotiate treaties with foreign States. Loans, contracts and agreements of whatever nature entered into with the illegal Government at Peking will be ignored and repudiated." These are brave, big words, but need not, we think, be taken too seriously. It may be true that Dr. SUN YAT SEN favours the dispatch of a separate republican delegation to Washington, but the other Powers represented at the Conference would not be likely to engage in formal discussions with men who came without the credentials of the only Government in China recognised by the foreign Powers. It is certainly interesting to read that Dr. WU TING FANG may go to Washington as representing a united China, but we think it improbable that he will go with any credentials from Peking. If any member of the Canton Government goes to Washington the primary object of his mission would be to influence the State Department against the Government at Peking and to press the request, which the Canton authorities have repeatedly made to the State Department, for the recognition of the Government at Canton as the only legal and responsible Government of the Republic of China. A delegation going to Washington at the present time with that object would simply be wasting time and money.

We are informed by Messrs. W. R. Loxley & Co. that the report that the Royal Insurance Co., Ltd., was interested to the extent of \$8,000 in the fire, at No. 210, Queen's Road West is incorrect. The Company was not interested at all.

Last week's health return reported three cases of plague (two fatal), two of enteric fever (one fatal), four of influenza (all fatal), three of cerebro spinal fever, one of small-pox (fatal), and one of paratyphoid fever, all Chinese.

Realizing the advantages to be had from frequent sea bathing the Yokohama authorities have arranged so that school children in that city are taken to Honmoku every day for a plunge. The boys and girls of the fourth, fifth and sixth grades of the Lower Primary Schools and the first and second grades of the Higher Primary Schools of Yokohama are loaded into tram-cars when school closes at noon and are taken to Honmoku for the most popular part of their school programme.

Mr. S. Baker, hon. secretary of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong, has received the following letter of thanks from Sir Arthur Pearson, Chairman of the Blind-Soldiers' and Sailors' Care Committee: "Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter containing the further generous contribution of £100, which has been given for the benefit of St. Dunstan's funds by the members of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong. I enclose an official receipt for this amount, and with it I hope you will accept, yourself and convey to the members an expression of very sincere and cordial thanks on behalf of the men who will benefit by such continued practical interest in their welfare. This continued assistance is most welcome, coming as it does at a time when, owing to the period of industrial unrest into which we have come, money is increasingly difficult to obtain for the carrying on of the work in which you and the members of the Institution are so sincerely interested."

Mrs. Harry Woods, who with her two daughters has initiated so many local people into the mysteries of the modern dance, will be leaving by the *St. Albans* on the 22nd instant for Sydney, which she has not revisited for sixteen years. As Miss Maude Fitz-Stubbs, Mrs. Woods was well-known in Sydney as an accomplished amateur pianist and composer, and when she left for England in 1895 she received an illuminated address from the inhabitants of the city, signed by the Premier, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and the Mayor. Mrs. Woods expects to return in November. Her many friends will wish her a pleasant and beneficial trip.

Cablegrams, says the *Canton Times*, are pouring in at the Government House from Chinese in America, Canada, Mexico, Straits Settlements, Cuba, Honolulu and Manila congratulating the Government on the success in the campaign against the Kwangsi militarists, and at the same time urging the Government to direct its forces to the North to crush the illegal Government in Peking. Promises of funds for the campaign against the North are made. The Chinese abroad believe that the only way to hasten unification of the country is to eliminate the illegal government in Peking by an effective campaign. Our Canton contemporary is informed that depots for the soliciting of funds to finance the campaign are being established in the principal cities in America and Canada.

A party of fifteen influential Japanese who are going on a round-the-world tour arranged by Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, are travelling on the N.Y.K. steamer *Kleist* which is due in Hongkong from Japan at the end of the week. Calling at the usual Far East ports, the party are scheduled to reach Brindisi on September 19th. From Brindisi, the party visits Rome, Florence, Milan, Geneva, Lucerne, Berlin, and London, where they are due October 20th. A week will be spent in London, after which the party will visit Birmingham, Manchester and Liverpool, sailing from the latter place on October 29th by the White Star *Ullie* for New York. Boston, Niagara Falls, Chicago, Denver, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles and San Francisco are included in the itinerary. The party leaving San Francisco on December 5th by the T.K.K. *Saipomaru*, due at Yokohama December 22nd. An interesting and well produced handbook gives brief facts concerning the places listed in the itinerary. This is the first Japanese round-the-world tour under Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son's auspices for a period of seven years, owing to the war.

The many friends of Mr. Alan Balean will sincerely regret to learn that news has just been received by cable that he passed away at Brighton, on the 3rd inst., at the early age of thirty-nine years. Mr. Balean had been in the service of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for some seventeen years, and had at different times been stationed at Singapore, Shanghai, in Japan, and for the last seven or eight years, at Hongkong. During the war he joined the Special Police Reserve, in which he attained the rank of Inspector, being awarded, also, the Police Medal in recognition of his valuable work as accountant of the Force. He was of a genial disposition and very popular. Though in ailing health for some time, he was of a very energetic nature and stuck to his work until the autumn of last year, when he went home on leave. The insidious disease from which he was suffering had by that time obtained too strong a hold to leave much hope of his recovery. He leaves a daughter of about fourteen years of age and five brothers and sisters to mourn his loss. One of his brothers is Dr. Balean, with whom great sympathy will be felt in his bereavement.

## HARBOUR PILFERAGE.

## WARNING NOTICES SUGGESTED.

Mr. G. G. N. Tinson on behalf of the Ocean S.S. Company, prosecuted a Chinese before Mr. Orme, yesterday, for having stolen 57 dozen handkerchiefs, part of the cargo of the s.s. *Acronius*.

Mr. Tinson said that the accused had a stevedore's disc in his possession. In view of the fact that the man was taking advantage of his employment to commit theft, he asked that a severe penalty be imposed.

The accused, who did not deny the theft, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Mr. Tinson applied for four hours' stocks in lieu of the first day.

Inspector Spear, of the Water Police, said that this was the first conviction against the man.

In refusing Mr. Tinson's application, the Magistrate said that he hesitated to give stocks for a first offence. While they acted as a deterrent for other would-be thieves, they often had the effect of making a man a confirmed criminal. He suggested, however, that notices to the effect that people had been convicted of theft from ships and given heavy sentences should be posted on the wharf. He thought that this would have an equally deterrent effect on wharf coolies.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

August 8th, 4.45 p.m.  
Cyclone or typhoon, Pacific Ocean, about halfway between the Mariana Islands and Luzon, moving W. or W.N.W.



## AMERICAN &amp; ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.  
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA  
ELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH  
& CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at OALOUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.  
Managing Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL S.S. CO. (LTD.)

JAPAN CHINA &amp; STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM &amp; CONTINENT.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG &amp; GLASGOW

s.s. "KASAMA" ... 11th Aug.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM &amp; HAMBURG

s.s. "SANDON HALL" ... 19th Sept.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG &amp; GLASGOW

s.s. "KENTUCKY" ... 11th Oct.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply  
to the undersigned. THE BANK LINE, LTD.  
or to REISS & Co., CANTON. General Agents.

## NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN &amp; MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong:

s.s. "ATREUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 22nd Aug.

s.s. "CITY OF CANTON" ... via Suez Canal ... 8th Sept.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.For freight and particulars apply to—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.  
HONGKONG AND CANTON, REISS & CO., CANTON.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER (or DISPLACEMENT)	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI (Freight only) ...	"COMMANDEMENT MAGES" ...	end Aug.
SHANGHAI, KURE & YOKOHAMA ...	"CORDILLERE" ... 1,000 ...	On or about 15th Aug.
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ & PORT SAID ...	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000 ...	On or about 16th Aug.
	"CORDILLERE" ... 10,000 ...	During 2nd part of Sept.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSER,  
Acting Agent,  
Queen's Building,  
Telephone 740.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good  
accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms  
and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

## SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days.)

"HAIKONG" ...	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, Aug. 13th, at 2 P.M.
"HAIKONG" ...	Capt. W. Cropper	TUESDAY, Aug. 16th, at 2 P.M.
"HAIKONG" ...	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	FRIDAY, Aug. 19th, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.P. & O. - British India  
Apcar and  
Eastern & Australian  
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND.)

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST &amp; SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND &amp; QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC

## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tonnage	Departure (approx)	Destination
"DUNERA"	5,400	30th Aug.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"MANELA"	7,200	26th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	9,000	3rd Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHYBER"	9,000	16th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHIVA"	6,700	14th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SARDINIA"	8,800	25th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMALA"	9,000	11th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

## BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

s.s. "JAPAN" ... 6,100 ... 18th Aug. ... Calcutta via Straits.

## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

s.s. "ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Aug.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
s.s. "EASTERN"	4,000	19th Sept.	

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

s.s. "ARRATON APCAR"	4,500	11th Aug. 8 A.M.	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe.
s.s. "KHYBER"	9,000	16th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
s.s. "TANDA"	7,000	19th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.  
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P.O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.  
Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,  
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG. Agents.O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.  
LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.  
s.s. "HIMALAYA MARU" ... Monday, 15th Aug.  
Call Marseilles.BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.  
s.s. "PANAMA MARU" ... Thursday, 25th Aug.BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE  
s.s. "SAIGON MARU" ... Saturday, 13th Aug.DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service  
s.s. "BUSHO MARU" ... Thursday, 1st Sept.

SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE—Monthly service (taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands).

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly passenger service, touching at intermediate ports in Japan, taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.  
s.s. "AFRICA MARU" (Omit Dairen) ... Tuesday, 23rd Aug.  
s.s. "HAWAII MARU" ... Thursday, 1st Sept.NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.  
s.s. "HAVRE MARU" ... Monday, 15th Aug.NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.  
s.s. "HAMBURG MARU" ... Wednesday, 31st Aug.JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.  
s.s. "CHOSEN MARU" (Kobe direct) ... Thursday, 1st Sept.  
s.s. "BURMA MARU" ... Monday, 2nd Oct.KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.  
s.s. "AMAKURA MARU" ... Sunday, 14th Aug.TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY  
s.s. "BOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 11th Aug.For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—  
Y. YASUDA, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building. (20)

Tel/Hong/744 &amp; 745

## AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINE AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Dep. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	1st Aug.	24th Aug.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Transmanian Ports. For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 10th Aug. Noon
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 12th Aug. Noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 13th Aug. 4 P.M.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 15th Aug. Noon
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"HUPEN"	On 15th Aug. 4 P.M.
WARRAIWAI, CHIOFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 15th Aug. 10 A.M.
SWATOW and HANGKOK	"SINKANG"	On 16th Aug. Noon
SHANGHAI	"KAIKANG"	On 17th Aug. 8 A.M.
HOIHOW, FAKHOI & HPHONG	"SOOCHOW"	On 18th Aug. Noon
SHANGHAI	"TAMING"	On 19th Aug. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"SUIYANG"	On 20th Aug. 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS AND CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amiships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly) taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Telephones 26.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.  
FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE  
(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports).

S.S.	From Hongkong	Arrive Seattle
s.s. "SILVER STATE"	Aug. 15th	Sept. 2nd
s.s. "CRYSTON STATE"	Sept. 2nd	Sept. 22nd
s.s. "WENATCHEE"	Oct. 2nd	Oct. 22nd
s.s. "CITY OF SPOKANE"	Aug. 18th	

PASSENGER & FREIGHT  
FOR TRIESTE & HAMBURG

s.s. "CHINA SEAS" ... Aug. 25th

## FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

s.s. "ABERCOB" ... Sept. 8th  
Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.  
Passenger and Freight Particulars.

## THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 &amp; 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Manions. (71)

THE ADMIRAL LINE  
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

## REGULAR SERVICE

TO  
SAIGON—SINGAPORE—BATAVIA  
and other JAVA PORTS.

## PASSENGERS &amp; FREIGHT.

## FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT

s.s. "GLYMONT"	...	Sailing Sept. 2nd.
s.s. "CADARETTA"	...	Sailing Sept. 15th.

## FREIGHT ONLY.

## FOR SAIGON—SINGAPORE—JAVA PORTS.

s.s. "LAKE ONAWA"	...	Sailing Aug. 3rd.
s.s. "LAKE FARRAR"	...	Sailing Aug. 17th.

## OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S. BOARD.

## OFFICES

5th Floor, HOTEL MANIONS, Telephone 2477 &amp; 2478. PASSENGER OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.

[432]

SERVICE to UNITED STATES  
For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

s.s. "BELLEFLOWER" ... to NEW YORK ... Aug. 15th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP  
LINES, INC..

## THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 &amp; 2478. AGENTS. 5th Floor, HOTEL MANIONS. [176]

## CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA &amp; SANDAKAN

"VICTORIA" ... Aug. 20th.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.  
Agents,  
112, Cross Street, Singapore.



## POST OFFICE NOTICE

## INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
STRAITS	Arrival 10th	10th inst.
SHANGHAI	Arrival 10th	10th inst.
MANILA	Arrival 10th	10th inst.
SWATOW	Arrival 10th	10th inst.
CANADA, U.S.A., JAPAN and MANILA	Arrival 10th	10th inst.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Shanghai and North China	Szechuan	Wednesday, 10th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Tientsin	Wednesday, 10th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Hankow	Wednesday, 10th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Kobe, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Ecuador	Wednesday, 10th, 9.45 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Kobe, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Letters	Wednesday, 10th, 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Kobe, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Rupia	Wednesday, 10th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Kobe, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Radja	Wednesday, 10th, 5.30 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Kobe, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Arrival 10th	Wednesday, 10th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Kobe, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Lokang	Wednesday, 10th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Szechuan	Thursday, 11th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Tientsin	Thursday, 11th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Hankow	Thursday, 11th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Hydrangas	Thursday, 11th, 2.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Hanoi	Friday, 12th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Wuhu	Friday, 12th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Suining	Friday, 12th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Kuonang	Friday, 12th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Shanghai	Friday, 12th, 1.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Tientsin	Friday, 12th, 1.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Registration	Friday, 12th, 8.45 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Letters	Friday, 12th, 9.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Yunnan	Friday, 12th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Chongqing	Saturday, 13th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Registration	Saturday, 13th, 9.45 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Letters	Saturday, 13th, 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Chongqing	Saturday, 13th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Shanghai	Saturday, 13th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Hankow	Saturday, 13th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Registration	Saturday, 13th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Letters	Saturday, 13th, 5.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Amoy and Takao	Sunday, 14th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Hankow	Monday, 15th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Registration	Monday, 15th, 9.45 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Letters	Monday, 15th, 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Hankow	Monday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Tientsin	Tuesday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Shanghai	Tuesday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Hankow	Tuesday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.

\* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

## THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

## REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

## LONDON SERVICE (DIRECT).

"TEUCER"	13TH AUG.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"THERESIAS"	16TH AUG.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"CALCHAS"	30TH AUG.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"KEEMUN"	6TH SEPT.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"NELEUS"	13TH SEPT.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

## LIVERPOOL SERVICE (DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"CYCLOPS"	19TH AUG.	Havre, Rotterdam & Liverpool
"NINGCHOW"	30TH SEPT.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
"THESEUS"	20TH SEPT.	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool
"EUMAEUS"	6TH OCT.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool

## PACIFIC SERVICE (VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

"IXION"	24TH AUG.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"TALITHYBIUS"	14TH SEPT.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"TYNDAREUS"	5TH OCT.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.

## NEW YORK SERVICE (VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

"ATREUS"	29TH AUG.	via Suez.
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## PASSENGER SERVICE

"THERESIAS"	16TH AUG.	for Singapore & London.
"ASCANIUS"	7TH SEPT.	for Singapore & Liverpool.
"PYRRHUS"	11TH OCT.	for Singapore & London.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTSASIA BANKING CORPORATION  
(AN AMERICAN BANK)

Capital	U.S. \$4,000,000
Surplus, over	U.S. \$2,000,000
HEAD OFFICE:	NEW YORK
Head Office for the Orient,	SHANGHAI
BRANCHES:	CANTON HANKOW MANILA TIENTSIN CHANGSHA PEKING SINGAPORE
	R. WEUSTHOFF, Acting Manager.

## COMMERCIAL

## OPENING QUOTATIONS.

On London	August 9th
Telegraphic Transfer	2/8 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	2/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2/8 1/2
Credit, at 4 months sight	2/10 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	2/10 1/2
On Paris	
Bank Bills, on demand	630
Credit, 4 months sight	630
On New York	
Bank Bills, on demand	50 1/2
Credit, at 60 days sight	52 1/2
On Bombay	
Telegraphic Transfer	308
Bank Bills, on demand	308
On Calcutta	
Telegraphic Transfer	308
Bank Bills, on demand	308
On Shanghai	
Bank Bills, at sight	100
Private, 30 days sight	101 1/2
On Yokohama	
On demand	101 1/2
On Singapore	
On demand	117 1/2
On Batavia	
On demand	157
On Hongkong	
On demand	100
On Swatow	
On demand	7 1/2
On Amoy	
On demand	7 1/2
On Canton	
On demand	100 fine, per ton
On Manila	
On demand	38 1/2

	Per cent.
Hongkong ---10 cents piece ---	\$0.05 Premium.
Hongkong ---30 " ---	0.03 Discount
Canton ---30 " ---	15.53 " "
Canton ---10 " ---	0.00 " "

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Hongkong Head Office:	
Paid-up Capital	... ..\$15,000,000
Reserve Funds	
Starting	... ..\$2,500,000
Silver	... ..\$21,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$15,000,000

Court of Directors:	
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.—Chairman.	
G. M. DODWELL, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.	
G. M. Bernard, Esq.	E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
S. Gubbeay, Esq.	W. L. Pattenam, Esq.
Mr. P. H. Holyoak	J. A. Plummer, Esq.
O. Lang, Esq.	H. P. White, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hon. Mr. A. G. SCOTT.
Manager:
Hongkong—A. H. BARKER, Esq.
Shanghai—G. H. STOTT, Esq.

## LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER &amp; PARKS BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, July 13th, 1921. [8]

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
A. G. STEPHEN, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, December 29th, 1920. [9]

## ARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA &amp; CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	\$2,000,000
Reserve Fund	\$2,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$2,500,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, March 30th, 1921. [10]

## NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

A Capital	F. 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	F. 80,000,000
Reserve Fund	F. 17,353,884
Special Reserve	F. 25,160,000
Head Office	Amsterdam
Branches at	The Hague, Rotterdam.
Head Agency	Batavia.

BRANCHES.—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Singapore
Bandoeng	Medan	Soerabai
Bombay	Padang	Soerakarta
Calcutta	Palembang	(Solo)
Cheribon	Pokalongas	Tching Ting
Djember	Penang	(Deli)
Djakarta	Pontianak	Tegal
Kobe	Rangoon	Telok Beton
Kota-Radja	Samarang	Tjilatjap
Lanka	Shanghai	Wetvreden

Correspondence at Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc., etc.

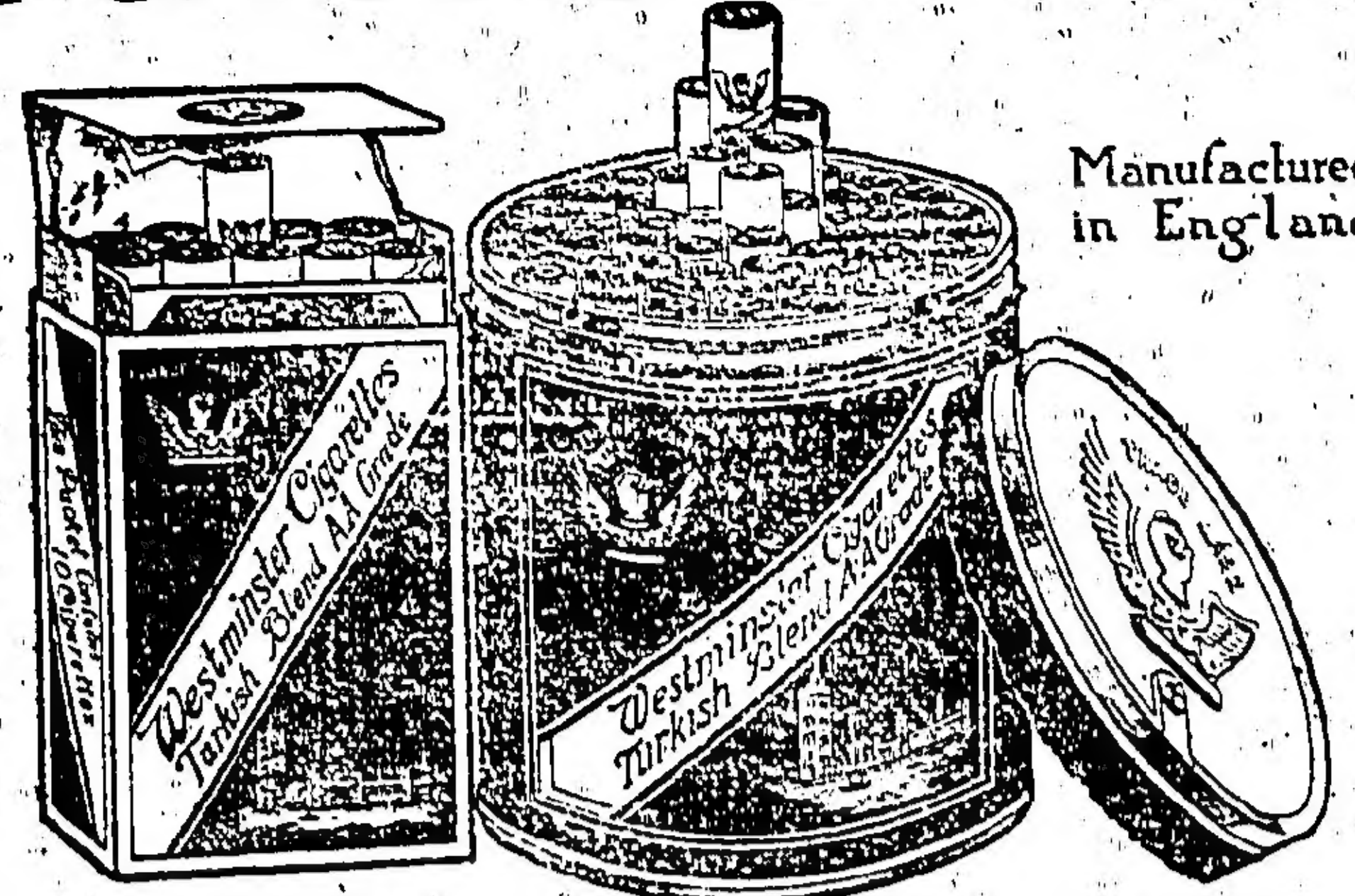
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent in Great Britain, America and Australia and transacts banking business of every description.

W. B. GROSKAMP, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, August 1st, 1921. [1933]

## "Turkish AA"



Turkish Cigarettes of exceptional quality manufactured from the finest selected tobacco leaves.

Westminster  
Tobacco Co. Ltd.  
London

This advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.

## THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

**Limited**

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**HEAD OFFICE:**

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

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Authorised Capital	...	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	...	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital...	...	£1,050,000
Reserve Fund	...	£1,100,000

BANKERS:  
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,  
THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, Ltd.

BRANCHES:  
Bombay Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Rangoon  
Calcutta Madras Shanghai  
Colombo Kandy New York Singapore  
Deli Karachi Penang  
Galle Kota Bharu Port Louis (Mauritius).

## HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

O. L. SANDES, Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 26th, 1921. [43]

## THE INDUSTRIAL &amp; COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office—8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hankow Branch—Pansoff Building.

## DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 2 per cent., 4 per cent., 5 per cent. respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.

J. USANG LY, Manager.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1919. [80]

## THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中  
(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital	\$50,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	\$27,900,000.00
Reserve Funds	\$7,985,023.00

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.  
HONGKONG BRANCH:—20-21, Canton Road Central, branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Japan, New York, San Francisco, Singapore and Manila.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.  
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.  
New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

TSUYEE PEL, Manager.

Hongkong, February 7th, 1921. [73]

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE (FRENCH BANK).

(FRENCH BANK).

HEAD OFFICE: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris

Subscribed Capital.....	Fr. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital.....	Fr. 68,400,000.00
Reserve Funds.....	Fr. 69,547,803.54

BRANCHES:

BRANCHES:  
Bangkok Hongkong Saigon  
Batavia Manilla Shanghai  
Canton Nanking Singapore  
Djibouti Peking Tientsin  
Haiphong Peking Yunnan  
Hankow Peking Yunnan

BANKERS:  
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et de Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

V. MARROT, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, July 12th, 1921. [66]

## THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—No. 2, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG. Established 1919.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	\$2,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND	\$500,000.00

DIRECTORS:  
Mr. PONG WAI TING, Chairman,  
Mr. KAN YING PO,  
Mr. LI KOO CHUN,  
Mr. FONG PING SHAN,  
Mr. P. K. KWOK,  
Mr. NG CHANG LUK,  
Mr. KAN TONG PO,  
Mr. LI TAO FONG.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:  
LONDON SHANGHAI KOREA  
SINGAPORE HANKOW  
TIENTSIN MANILA  
SAMARANG SOERABAYA

London Bankers:—The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on Savings Account Four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 1st, 1920. [81]

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., at 104, Des Voeux Road, Central, Victoria, Hongkong. London Office 121 Fleet Street, E.C.

## THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:  
80, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Chairman of Board of Directors  
Mr. WONG SHU HAM

Chief Manager... Mr. L. S. HOLM.  
Asst. Manager... Mr. K. T. WONG  
Hongkong Manager Mr. I. P. ALLEN.

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates of 2 per cent., 4 per cent., and 5 per cent., per annum, respectively.

L. S. HOLM, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920. [119]

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN, Limited.

(TAIWAN GINCO).

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	45,000,000
Reserve Funds	9,680,000

## HEAD OFFICE—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

## BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Ginsu, Kagi, Kanton, Keelung, Mading, Nanto, Pinn, Rhinokine, Tientsin, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tolyen, etc.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiating, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:  
LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARKS BANK, LTD.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch India, Australia, America, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOH, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:  
8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, September 1st, 1920. [41]

## TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the Hongkong Daily Press, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.